HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,047—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1903 saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6325
26th "	MONGOLIA	9500	.....	.....
1904.				
2nd Jan.	ORIENTAL	5294	CHINA	7912
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6322
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6398
6th Feb.	MALWA	10500	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7963	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5294	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10°20	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5294	AUSTRALIA	6601
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5294	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7963	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6398
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and Lists published by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
MEKA	5,878	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,218	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 8th Jan. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	26th Dec. 1903
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,026	24th Dec. 1903.
‡ CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904

* Will call at Kurrachee. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. and the return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent
Saloon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th Dec., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMBA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 14th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th December, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th Dec., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mosambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 29th Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 26th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th December, 1903. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320		300	...
MARSEILLES	325	475	450	700	190	300
LIVERPOOL	350	850	470	720	420	610
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland)	600	...	525	..	450	..

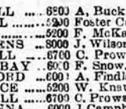
Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1903.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	A. Findlay	11th Dec.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Knaut	24th Dec. 1904.
C.	HADDON HALL	6800	A. Buck	4th Jan.
C.	BYDAL HALL	5300	Foster Curtis	10th Jan.
A.	PROME	5000	F. McKay	12th Jan.
A.	CITY of ATHENS	8000	J. Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	10th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	F. Snow	4th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	A. Findlay	10th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	W. Knaut	20th Mar.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	C. Prowse	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	J. Campbell	30th Apl.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to

MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU	4624	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
IDZUMI MARU	3230	M. Yagi	21st Dec.	10th Dec.
HIROSHIMA MARU	3281	J. Nezoo	18th Jan.	29th Jan.
KINSHIU MARU	3851	T. Harrison	26th Jan.	4th Feb.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	1403	K. Kori	14th Feb.	27th Feb.

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that No CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BREAD.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzine	17th Dec. 1903
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1904

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27

EXPANDING WATCH BRACELETS

IN a great variety of Designs, all in 18 carat Gold, fitted with superior quality Keyless Cylinder Movements, guaranteed Time-keepers. Bracelets of the very best workmanship not liable to get out of order.

		Rs.
No. 1.	18 CARAT GOLD, Plain Watch Bracelet, Cylinder Movement, Plain or Fancy Dial	120
No. 2.	As above; Front Bezel Enamelled	125
No. 3.	As above; HEART SHAPE Watch, with Enamelled Front Bezel, set with fine Oriental Pearls	155
No. 4.	As No 1; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Oriental Pearls	140
No. 5.	As above; Front Bezel set with a row of fine Pearls or Pearls and Turquoises, and also on the Bracelet	160
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 8 Diamonds and 8 Emeralds, and on Bracelet 2 large Diamonds and 2 Emeralds	445
No. 6.	As above; Front Bezel set with 14 Diamonds and 28 Rubies; 4 large Diamonds and 2 Rubies on Bracelet	550
No. 7.	HORSE SHOE Watch Bracelet, set with 6 large Rubies and 4 Diamonds; on Bracelet 16 Rubies and 6 Diamonds	545
No. 8.	VERY SUPERIOR Bracelet Watch, with LEVER Movement; Front Rim set with Rubies and Diamonds of the best water	600

TERMS: CASH OR V. P. P.

THE WEST END WATCH CO.,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	... Rs. 16	8 per 100
" " "	II	...	...	... " 13	2 " "
" " "	III	...	...	... " 11	10 " "
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	...	... " 17	10 " "
" "	II	...	...	... " 13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	... " 10	11 " "
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	... " 17	7 " "
"	II	...	...	... " 13	8 " "
"	III	...	...	... " 11	14 " "
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	..	...	... " 16	8 " "
" "	II	...	...	... " 13	2 " "
" "	III	...	...	... " 11	10 " "

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
"	Especiales...	" 17/-	" "	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes ...	" 19/12	" "	in 50's & 25's
"	Graciosos ...	" 13/8	" "	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S

From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!

LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL,

PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND

SAIL, AWNINGS AND PAULINS MADE TO ORDER.

STEEL WIRE ROPES

OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.

MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND RAILWAY STORES.

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION." The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars. 3 sizes. Rs. 122-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch; From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,900.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese, (16 to 20 lbs. each)	per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... "	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy original weights, from 12 lbs each	... "	1	6
Do. do. do.	in cut... "	1	8
CHESHIRE, Real English	... "	1	0
GRUYERE, Finest quality	... "	1	0
CHEDDAR, Pale loaf, about 12 lbs each	... "	0	14
AMERICAN	in cut... "	0	14
DOUBLE GLOSTER	do. ... "	0	14
GOUDA, whole Cheese only	... "	0	12
EDAM, DUTCH do.	... "	0	12
IMPERIAL	... per jar	0	14
CAMEMBERT	... per tin	1	4

CUMBERLAND HAMS AND WILTSHIRE BACON ALWAYS ON CUT.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

XMAS 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

XMAS BOXES

AS FOLLOWS :—

No. 1 BOX.—Price Rs. 15, containing 4 lbs. CHRISTMAS CAKE, with Almond Icing, Artistically Decorated; 1 lb. fresh made Chocolates in Silver Foil; 1 lb. Fondants; 1 lb. Imitation Fruit and Almond Paste Sweets; 1 lb. of Fresh Nougat; 1 lb. Assorted Dessert Cakes; and 1 box of Crackers.

No. 2 BOX.—Price Rs. 20, containing 6 lbs. XMAS CAKE, Chocolate and Confectionery as in Box No. 1; Superior Box of Crackers; and 1 lb. finest Dragees.

No. 3 BOX.—Price Rs. 25, containing 8 lbs. CAKE, Chocolate, etc. as in Box No. 2; and 1 bottle of Champagne.

FREE DELIVERY AT THE BOMBAY RAILWAY TERMINUS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SALE OF WORK

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WORKS of the ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAMINGTON.

THE SALE WILL BE HELD AT THE

TOWN HALL,

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15TH AND 16TH,

From 5 o'clock till 8 P.M.

IT WILL CONSIST OF CHILDREN'S CLOTHES, FANCY WORK, CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, AND KASHMIRI GOODS.

Major COLLIS BARRY has kindly arranged for a

CONCERT EACH EVENING.

MILITARY BAND.

BOMBAY 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 14th December, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Morland Road, Byculla, 8th December, 1903.

BOMBAY RACES.

10TH, 13TH, 15TH, 17TH, and 20TH FEB. 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 15th December, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Morland Road, Byculla, 8th December, 1903.

CORY BROTHERS & CO., LD.

THE UNDERSIGNED having RETURNED from England resumes the MANAGEMENT of the above Company's Dept. at Bombay from THIS DATE.

F. A. H. EAST,
Manager.

14th December, 1903.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Cordite Factory, Wellington (Nilgiris) up to 12th January 1904, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES and 15,000 cwts. of SALTPETRE to the Cordite Factory, from 1st April 1904 to 31st March 1905.

For further particulars please see page 1693, Madras "Fort, Saint George Gazette" dated 1st December 1903, Part II or apply to the undersigned.

C. A. RADCLIFFE, Major, R. A.,
In Charge Cordite Factory.

Wellington, 7th December 1903.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal, up to the 7th January, 1904, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1904 to the 31st March, 1905.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (B. A. Form 11) of the Stores for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of Tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M. up to 5th January 1904 on payment at rate of Rs. one per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 7th January 1904. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

IV.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their addresses in full.

V.—Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

T. E. ROWAN, Lieut.-Colonel, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay, 5th December, 1903.

NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which postal articles may be sent to and from the field post offices opened to serve the Troops during the manœuvres to be held in the Rawalpindi District in December, 1903.

ARTICLES FOR FIELD POST OFFICES.
Mode of Addressing Postal Articles.

Articles posted for delivery from field post offices should be addressed as follows:—

X. Y.
Regiment, Battery, Staff appointment, Brigade or Department.
Force A.-B.
RAWALPINDI MANŒUVRES.

No Post-town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the regiment, Battery Staff appointment Brigade, or Department of the person addressed.

Telegrams addressed to persons with the Forces in the field will be made over by Telegraph office to the Base Office concerned which will send them on to the Addressees by Post.

WHAT MAY BE SENT.

All classes of postal articles (private and official) viz. letters, post cards newspapers, packets, and parcels, both registered and unregistered, may be posted for delivery from Field Post Offices.

PRE PAYMENT OF POSTAGE COMPULSORY.

Full prepayment of Postage on all Articles is compulsory; but Official Articles can be sent FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER free of all Postage if properly superscribed and franked.

N.B.—Officers Commanding Corps proceeding to the Manœuvres should warn the Troops, followers, etc., to inform their correspondents of the necessity for fully prepaying the postage on all articles.

DELIVERY.

Unregistered Articles of the Letter mail will be delivered through Regimental orderlies. Registered Articles of the Letter Mail and all Parcels will also be delivered through orderlies in the absence of written instructions to the contrary from the addressees. The receipt of the person to whom a registered article or parcel is delivered will be taken on a list against the entry of the Article or Parcel.

N.B.—Any person who does not wish his Registered Articles or Parcels delivered through an orderly must give notice in writing to the field Post Office by which he is served.

INSURANCE, VALUE-PAYABLE POST, AND MONEY ORDERS.

Postal articles cannot be insured for despatch to Field Post Offices nor be sent to them under the value payable system. Money Orders will not be issued for payment by field post offices.

ARTICLES FROM FIELD POST OFFICES.
WHAT MAY BE SENT.

All Classes of Postal Articles (Private and Official) viz., Letters, Post-Cards, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels, both Registered and unregistered, may be posted at field Post Offices.

In the case of all Articles (other than Official Articles) which are for delivery from other field Post Offices full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Official articles can be sent FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFICE TO ANOTHER Free of all Postage if properly superscribed and franked.

Articles cannot be posted under the value payable system at Field Offices, nor will any Insurance work be done.

MONEY ORDERS AND SAVINGS BANK.

Money Orders will not be issued from field post Offices nor will Savings Bank business be transacted.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage Stamps (including Post-cards and embossed Envelopes other than one anna soldiers' envelopes), both ordinary and service, can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

N.B.—None of the above restrictions refer to the regular permanent Post offices which exist on the field of operations. These offices will perform as usual all classes of postal Work and the Troops may use them in connection with any kind of Postal business which Field Post Offices are not authorized to perform.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Offg. Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, 26th November, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

(TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS, &c.)

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th December, 1903, for the supply of the above during the 12, 24 and 36 months respectively, commencing from 1st January, 1904.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of approximate quantities and description of books and forms etc., required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 5 for each form.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order".

5. All books and forms etc., to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. P. W. STRONG,
Acting General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th November, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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BETWEEN 15th December, 1903, and 15th January 1904, the undersigned will be glad to ISSUE TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at Rs. 7 per share free of Income Tax for the year ending 30th June, 1903 will be paid at the Company's office at Colaba on and after the 21st instant between 2 to 4 P.M. to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 10th instant on their presenting share certificates.

By order of the Board,
MOTICHUND DEVCHUND,
SUNDARJI DEVCHUND,
Managing Directors.

Bombay, 14th December 1903.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL
LUCKNOW,
THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

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THE INSTITUTE RE-OPENS and NEW CLASSES commence on MONDAY, the 11th JANUARY, 1904. The subjects taught practically on the Machines include Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Cotton Spinning and Weaving, Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling and Locomotive Engineering. The complementary Science subjects include Mechanics, Steam, Machine Drawing, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism. Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal, and Licentiate degrees are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations. Applications should be made so as to reach the Principal on or before the 2nd JANUARY, 1904. Applicants must state the course of instruction they wish to take and will be examined in that course only. In the event of the number of candidates seeking admission exceeding 100, an Entrance examination will be held at the Institute on Friday, the 8th JANUARY, 1904, of such candidates, who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Hon. Secretary.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net).....	4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

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RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.—NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is NOW OPEN to the Public. A FREE ART EXHIBITION and one of the interesting sights of Bombay. A visit earnestly solicited, which is sure to give you satisfaction.—Tata New Building, Hornby Road, Top Floor, Lift available.

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		Each. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Rs. a.
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FRENCH COFFEE, WITH CHICORY	1 „	0 12	8 0
Do. do.	½ „	0 7	4 8

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They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager

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RESERVED FUND ...	...	„ 15,50,000
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„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING

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2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances
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	Per Annum.
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„ 1 Year	... 4½ „
„ 6 Months	... 4 „
„ 3 „	... 3 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—
J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 12,50,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Papers).Rs. 15,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Esplanade Circle, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NUSSERVANJI & Co.,
DEALERS IN CYCLES, &c.
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Jones' Sewing Machines as supplied to Her Majesty the Queen and numerous other Sewing Machines for thin and thick work. Repairs of Cycles and Machines executed with care and despatch. Peramulators and their Tyres kept in stock.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 400,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Moultan City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,900.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered daily which may be learnt on application.
PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
18th July, 1903.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000: but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.
2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. O T B
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.
SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
SALE OF A RUBBER-TYRED LANDAU AND GREY ARAB HORSE.

Under instructions from the trustees to the estate of Kea Haji Abubakar and Kea Haji Abubakar and Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p. m.
1 handsome rubber-tyred landau with a showy grey Arab horse and harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Household furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, tables, teapoys, cupboards, cabinet, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, new carpets.
1 Mahogany square piano by Soundy and Co.
3 new Austrian safes on stands, of different sizes.
2 English-made iron safes on stands, with Chubb's locks.
1 Edison's concert graphophone with 12 large records of selected Hindustani tunes.
1 Densmore typewriter, quite new and in perfect order.
1 D.B. B.L. C.F, 12 bore gun by Adams in case with implements.
The property of a gentleman—
1 D.B. B.L. C.F, 12 bore gun by Joseph Lang in case in good order, and 1 D.B. C.F. hammerless 12 bore gun by Osborne in case complete, in good order.
By order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh & Co. of Frere Road, and on account and at the risk of Memon Cassum Moosa, trading as Ebhram Mcosa in Karkari Stables Chawl, near Tonker Dwar ex S B City of B mbay.
243 S.S. 1-8-8 casks each 25 doz. measure glasses,
AT 2 P.M.
Several ladies' and gent's new and second-hand bicycles,
1 light rubber-tyred victoria,
1 second-hand vis-a-vis,
1 second-hand landau,
1 strong-built French polished office shigram.
The property of H. Hayn, Esq.—
One light victoria built by Messrs. DeSouza & Co. with a bay waler gelding, regularly driven for the last 2 years and quiet in harness, has also been ridden with the Hunt and in the Light Horse.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, next to the Hong Kong Bank the surplus stock of Messrs. P. Ditmar and Co., consisting of 1, 2, 3 and 4 light-hanging lamps, Majolica, brass, bronze and plated table lamps, standard telescopic floor lamps, wall lamps, hall lanterns, hurricane lamps, tea-kettles with spirit lamps, majolica vases, etc.
The above is on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED YELLOW METAL SHEETS,

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 15th Inst. at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Duty paid Warehouse, No. 12, Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned—
Ex s.s. Avristan.
4810-1-50—38 bundles yellow metal sheets damaged by sea water.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th and THURSDAY the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Bank Street, Fort, close to their Auction Rooms, near the Bank of Bombay, without reserve to the highest bidders
A consignment of Japanese curiosities just landed ex s.s. "Kagoshima Maru" consisting of—
Kyoto, Ishiyaki, Kochi, Awaji, Bishim, Kinjo, Aweta and Satsuma vases, bowls, plates, teapots, jugs, candlesticks, ash trays, tea sets, coffee cups and saucers, old real gold awata vases, real gold satsuma bowls, vases and trays, large size jardiniers, pedestals, pieces of velvet tapestry and brocades, silver cloisonne vases, kaga figures and inkstands, imitation ivory figures, bamboo whistles, silk bandkerchieves, carved wood figures, Japanese slippers, photos of views, a bums, imitation bronze and silver plated figures and animals reed and bead blinds, real bronze vases, ornaments, and flower pots, oil painted screens and pictures, lacquered hatstands, round tables, trays and handkerchief boxes, silk open fans, cotton screens carpets of various sizes, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF CARBONIC GAS SODA MACHINE, SODA BRAMAH MACHINE AND FILLER,

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Farakh House, Frere Road, Fort, by order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rogers and Co. Aerated Water Manufacturers of Hummum Street, Bombay.
1 complete carbonic gas soda machine.
1 No. 5 soda Bramah machine and 1 filler without syrup, all by Heyward Tyler and Co., of London, and all in good condition.
The machines are on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Nocroodeen Atdool Karim, consisting of silver and nickel silver hunting and open-faced watches, time-pieces and clocks, show cases, watch glasses, watch and clock machines, empty watch and clock, cases, chairs, chest-of-drawers, copper pots, wearing apparel, &c.
The property will be on view three day's before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

On a date to be fixed hereafter in the current month Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Clare Road, Byculla, the entire furniture of the Adelphi Hotel, consisting of valuable teakwood and blackwood furniture, glasswave, crockery, full size slate billiard table, lamp, pictures, carriages, horses, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three day's before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 14th December, 1903.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 8-30 a.m. in the morning, in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon—
A quantity of old stores, ship's requisites, fittings, etc., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, platedware, brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, Europe iron, rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old wood and iron blocks, iron wire, iron yards, iron pipe, flat and spring steel, and miscellaneous other articles.
Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 14th December, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY THAKURDWAR ROAD.

THIS DAY MONDAY the 14th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the late Mr. Ramchander Macondjee the mortgagor the following valuable landed property. All that piece of parcel of land containing by admeasurement, one hundred and eighty five square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the collector of Land Revenue under old No. 46 New No. 175, old survey No. 329 new survey No. 2-335, together with the messuage, tenement building or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Thakurdwar Road outside the fort in the antidistinct of Bombay assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 4994 and 4955, street Nos. 9396, Thakurdwar Road, and which said premises are bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property of Dulpatram Goculdass, on or towards the West by the Dharamshala belonging to Nathuram Jaravurmal on or towards the North by the Thakurdwar Road and on or towards the South by the property of Bapuji Morarji.
For the particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, in the compound of the Old Government House, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware best platedware, drawing-room sofas and chairs, almyrahs, and cabinets, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich flower vases and table ornaments, terra cotta and parian busts. Hick's and Ditmar' table and hanging lamps, brass and iron bedsteads, rich carpets China matting, copper utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Lieut. Col W. B. BANNERMAN, I. M. S.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view

BONA-FIDE SALE,

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs Shroff Bros. and opposite Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., an invoice of English Walnut-wood furniture such as almyras, chest-of-drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, sofas, chairs, side boards and teapoys, tables and flower pot stands &c., &c.,
Catalogues will be ready to-morrow and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS SWEEPINGS &c. AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 54 and 55 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs BENNETTS & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place on THURSDAY the 31st instant at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods grain in bags, cotton seeds in bags, gunning in iron in bundles, tamarrind in bundles, hemp in bundels, bundles waste cotton in bundles, full press bales of cotton cotton in docras, boxes a wines, boxes of luggage, boxes of bidies boxes of cigars, loose grain in heaps, and other Miscellaneous articles etc.
Auraya to Wari Bunder Bill No. 408-55 and invoice No. 181 of 5-10-1903, 2 bags out of 103 bag balance.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 14th December, 1903.

DUNLOP TYRES,
DUNLOP COVERS,
DUNLOP RIMS,
DUNLOP MIDGET OUTFIT.
The best and the foremost. Guaranteed to last very long.
THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd.,
49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF CHINESE, JAPANESE etc., SILK, PLAIN, FANCY AND FLOWERED PIECE-GOODS, CUSHIONS, BORDERS etc.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Haji Cassum Cadurdina traded as Haji Jan Mahomed Hussein, an adjudged insolvent, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co., will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1903, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at Shop No. 313, Jeckeria Musjid, consisting of a large number of rolls, pieces and boxes of flowered, plain and fancy silk, ganzes, patch, jubilas, saris, ozaria, satin, crapes, romals, cushion covers, waist bands, velvet borders, sandal wood fans, glass door cupboards, etc.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome artistic design, drawing dining and bed-room furniture, English bedsteads, large almirahs with mirror doors, hall carpets, door curtains, iron safes by Milner, gilt-framed pier-glasses, six, twelve and eighteen lights hanging chandeliers, eight light gas chandeliers, and two light gas brackets, table ornaments and vases, pictures, copper utensils, glassware, porcelainware, china, coir and cane matting, books, &c.
By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Official Assignee High Court, and in re Hassumbhoy Visram and Hajibhoy Visram, insolvents, and Fezulbhoy Visram, an adjuded insolvent, traded together as Visram Ebrahim and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSON & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 19th December, 1903, at 1-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction in "Viramjibaug" Bungalow, Warden Road, facing the Mahalaxmi Battery, consisting of teak and blackwood inlaid spring seated sofas, chairs, easy chairs and ottomans, chiffoniers with wardrobes and mirrors, cabinets, almirahs and sideboards with mirrors, hat and stick stands, alabaster ornament pillars, papier mache chairs, parian and bronze figures, French-polished writing bureau, English bedsteads with wire mattresses, marble-topped, circular wash hand and toilet tables, sliding dining tables, sliding door bookcases, hall carpets, iron safes by Milner and Austrian, gilt-framed pier-glasses, six, twelve and eighteen lights hanging chandeliers, eight light gas chandelier, and two lights gas brackets, hanging incandescent lamps, fairy light, bracket mirrors, glassware, dinner and dessert services, garden benches, door curtains, screens, wall-plates, thermometer and barometer combined, revolving bookstands, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th December, 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	£89	=	+ 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 5-8	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	25 1-4	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	25 1-16	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	54 1-4	=	— 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·19 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin	20·45 1-2	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4·23 3-8	=	+ 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 per ct	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 7-8 per ct	=	do
6 " "	3 3-4 per ct	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 per ct	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4 per ct	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 1-2 per ct	=	+ 1-4
7 day market loans	2 3-8 per ct	=	+ 1-4
METALS—			
Copper Braziers £78 = + 10s.			
Yellow Metal 6 1-8d. unchanged.			
Tin Plates 11s. unchanged.			
Bar Iron Belgian £4 17-6 = no quotation.			
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-10-0 = unchanged.			
Basic Steel Bars £6-2-6 = + £1.			
RAPESEED—			
Yellow Gujerat. D.-J. Buyers. 26s. = + 6d. Tone of Rapeseed firm.			
Yellow Cawnpore D.-J. Buyers 34s. 9d. = — 6d. Tone of Rapeseed firm.			
LINSEED—			
Linseed Bold. D.-J. Buyers. 34s. 9d. = — 3d firm.			
ARRIVALS—			
Steamers Rothill, Wharfdale, Lovenberg.			

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£320,000
Gold "	£ 40,000

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total Sale, 6000. Spot 6·68 plus 10. Egyptian fair browns 8 5-8 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 37,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6·55	6	6	6
+11	motilated	motilated	motilated
April-May.	May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.
6·46	6·45	6·44	6·41
+9	+3	+10	+2
		Aug.-Sept.	
		6·28	
		+10	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	44,000
Do. last year	37,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	3,000
Mid-Uplands	12·10 +15
Futures, month of Dec.	12·07 +22
Do. do. March	12·12 +22

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 +1-8
Futures, month of March	12·03 + 26
Do. do. June	12·78 + 25
Tone at close	steady.

BOMBAY, DECEMBER 12.

EXCHANGE—Tone very firm.

Bank T.T.	1-4 1-32 at 1-16
Bank Demand	1-4 1-16
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A. 1-4 8-32
Do 6 do do	1-4 7-16
French Francs 8 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	188 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	125
Shanghai 30 do do	175
Japan 30 do do	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone quiet.

Cash	97·13
1st Settlement	97·12

Money Market.—Tone

BANK RATES

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent
Bank of Bombay do.	10th Dec.	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	10th Dec.	4	do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS— Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 6
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 10 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready, 6 15 6
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.. 6 15 6
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready 6 4 6
Castorseed—Tone quiet but steady.
Ready 21 8 0
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.
Howree Khandeish ... 33 8 0
15 per cent. Mixed ... 33 0 0
25 per cent. " ... 32 0 0
50 per cent. " ... 31 0 0
Black Kutnee " ... 27 8 0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.
Pissi 91 per cent. Rs. 30
Club No. 1 " 29
Hard Red " 23 to 23-8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady
Estimated sales	4 000 bales
Imports	37,000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·62	6·56	6·55	6·53
plus 7	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
Apl-May	May-June	June-July.	
6·52	6·51	6·49	
plus 6	plus 6	plus 5	
July.-Aug.		Aug.-Sept.	
5·46		6·33	
plus 5		plus 5	

COTTON.—The market opened quiet but steady at yesterday's prices, but on receipts of the American and Liverpool telegrams, which arrived late, there was a jump in values of from Rs. 3 to Rs 7 the latter price being the advance in Suttas.—A moderate business was done in the afternoon at Colaba on Export Account, and the markets closed firm, good Broach being quoted Rs. 258 after the Liverpool opener came in.

The following are the official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

	3rd Dec.	10th. Dec.	
Mid-Uplands	12 45	12 25	—20
Futures, month of Dec.	12·32	11·85	—47
" " March	12·33	12·20	—33

	Fine	F.-G	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	222	207	...	21 Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	224	214	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	... 224	214	...	"
Belati (M.-G.)	... ...	...	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)	... ...	230	...	"
Jalgaum do.	... ...	233	...	"
Akola do. ...				
Khamgaum do. ...	fair staple	245	237	"
Karanja do. ...				
Khandwa do. ...	... 245	237		"
Damanganm Poolganm (M. G.)	250	242		"
Nagpur (M.-G.)	... 252	255	...	
Oomras do. food staple	... 225	245	...	"
Broach do. ...	... 269	... 257	25	March
" do. ...	... 266	... ...		"
Bhownugger Do.	... 245	235	...	25 May.
Do. (H.-G)	... 243	233	...	"
Mathia (M.-G.)	 231	212	...	25 March
S.O. Dharwar	... ...	... 241	25	May.
Westerns	... ...	... 235		"

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FUND.

The following sums have been subscribed and guaranteed up to date to the Indian Cricket Team for England Fund:—

	Rs.
H. H. the Maharajah of Cooch Behar	3,500
H. H. the Hon'ble Sir Aga Khan	3,500
Mr. J. N. Tata and family	4,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala	1,500
H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir	1,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda	500
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore	500
H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala	500
H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar	500
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur	300
H. H. the Jam of Nawanagar	300
Mr. W. A. H. Bass	200
H. E. Lord Curzon	200
Kumars and staff, Rajkumar College	200
H. E. Lord Northcote	150
H. E. Lord Ampthill	150
Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart.	150
Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit	150
H. H. the Maharaja of Cutch	100
H. H. the Raja of Ednapuram	100
Mr. B. Baliah Naidu Bapu	100
Mr. M. Buchi Babu	100
Sardar Partab Singh of Kapurthala	100
H. H. the Maharaja of Bobbili	25
Mr. F. L. Goldsmid	25
Major J. R. Dunlop Smith	15
Mr. M. C. Gibb, I. C. S.	15
Lord Wenlock	170
Rai Sahib Gulab Singh	10
A Parsee	1
Guarantees from M. C. C.	1,500
Do. " Yorkshire	1,500
Do. " Surrey	1,500
Do. " Wiltshire	200
Do. " Kent	750
Do. " Glamorganshire	600
Do. " Eastbourne C. C.	235
Total	24,327

The following clubs have opened subscription lists:—Bombay Gymkhana, Madras Cricket Club, Calcutta Cricket Club, Dharwar Gymkhana Club, Aligarh College, Parsee Gymkhana, Hindu Gymkhana, Islam Gymkhana Elphinstone Cricket Club, Elphinstone College, and several others. Subscriptions are also being raised in Ceylon. Should the Committee be able to make arrangements to make a small entrance charge for the matches to be played during Christmas week by enclosing a portion of the grounds on which the macthes will be played, the receipts so obtained will no doubt be considerable. Subscription have been promised by the following gentlemen among others, but the amounts have not been stated yet:—
H. H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala,
Mr. Dwarkadass Naranjee,
Mr. P. K. Telang.
Dr. M. E. Pavri.
Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel.
Mr. S. G. Velinker.
Mr. Ahsun-ul-Hak.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 14.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1280—Dikshit D and S—Bhagwandas Waljee vs Ba Gangabai and others—Mansukhlal J and H—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

638,01—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Hormusjee Jal vs Rustomjee Hormusjee Jal—Jehangir and S.
300,03—Nanu and H—Haji Sharfudin bin Gulam vs Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed—Sorabjee and J—Part heard.
455,03—Captain and V—Mahomed alli Mulla Abdul ali vs La Gardiane Marine Insurance Co Ld—Little and Co—For postponement.
168,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nowroji Jehangir Hormusji vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee and others—P R K Kanga.
570,96—Framjee and D—Shaik Essa bin Khalifa vs Hoosein Oomer Jamal—Payne and Co.
753,01—Payne and Co—Ibrahim Hasum vs Fazul Peeru Mahomed—Kanga and P.
21,02—Payne and Co—Thurdas Shitjee vs Govind Viram and another—Unwalla F P.
36,03—In person—Deoraj Nagsey vs Muljee Inderjee and another—Bicknell M and M.
163,02—Little and Co—Abdool Hoosein Jeewabhoy vs Abdul Hoosein Tyebjilly—Framjee and D.
795,01—Balkrishna V N K—Rungoobi widow vs Bhawoo Nursoo and others—Tyebjee D and Co.
394,03—Tyabjee D and Co—Jamedar Umersey vs Bai Umba widow and another—K B Mehta.
409,03—Unwalla and P—Alshabai widow vs Rehmabai and others—Edgelow G and W and A H D and Co.
441,03—Jamsetjee and K—Abdool Cader bin vs Shaboodin vs Tajooddin bin Shaboodin—Carlisle and V—and A H D and Co.
461,03—Mulla and M—Manuel Texeira vs Diago Manoel de Souza and others—Khunderao S and L—and M and M.
219,02—Matubhai J and M—Bhaidas Mathuradas vs Dharjishaw Dadabhoy and others—Shamrao and M.
361,03—Matubhai J and M—Hajee Esmail G Mahomed vs Suphabai widow and others—Matubhai J and M.
354,03—Tyabjee D and Co—Jalnabai widow and others vs Jaithabhai Ghirdharlal and others—Matubhai J and M.
202,03—Crawford B and Co—Jehangir Rustomjee Divecha and another vs Jeejeebhoy Ardasir Divecha—Sorabji and J.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
For Judgment.

616,03—Tyabjee D and Co—Sonalaxmi vs Vishnuprasad Hariprasad Desa—Mirza and M.
Testamentary Suit for Consent Decree.
18,03—In person a pauper—Renokabai alias Kashibai vs Krishnajee Narayen.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
411,02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co vs S B Fresenand Co—Payne and Co—Part heard
For trial of special issues.
122,831,01—Little and Co—Runsoordas Vithaldas and another vs Jaikisondas Gangadas—Thakordas and Co.
Long Causes.
902,01—F Y Smith—The Secretary of State for India in Council vs The Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.
469,02—Captain and V—Damodarrao Balkrishnaji Pitale vs Manecbai widow and others C L and O—Ardeshir H D and Co D and F and C and V
467,00—Payne and Co—Rukhmanibai vs Bomonji Shapurji Chothia—Pestonji P and K
23,03—Balkrishna V N K—Bai Dewcore vs Munmohundas Ramji and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J and R—(Testamentary suit)
561,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Munmohundas Ramji and others vs Bai Dewcore and another—Balkrishna V N K—(Short cause
498,01—Payne and Co—Runchordas Trikamji vs Gokuldas Madhowji and another—Little and Co
29,753,03—Smetham B and N—Benjamin S A Pereira vs Antonio S Pereira—Edgelow G and W.
101,03—In person—Kama Govind Bhatkar vs Parbotam Bahajee Pathana—In person.
168,02—In person—a pauper Merwanjee Edulje Bamboat vs Framjee Edulje Bamboat and others in person
745,03—In person—a pauper Doorgaparsad vs Rajhansai widow and others—J P Dastoor.
526,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Meherally Maraja Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Topun—Mulice B and B.
626,03—Mirza and M—Vishnuprasad Hariprasad vs Sora Luxmi—Tyabjee D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes

100-4450—104-4631—105-4632-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dharmanmal Chimandas and another vs Chandrabhandas Chotharam and others.
44 03—D D Doctor—Martha and another vs Domingos de Souza and others—Daphtary and F—D D Romer—and D D and S.
871,01—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed alli Khan vs Mirza Mahomed bin Hajee Abdul Hoosein—Craigie L and O.
241,02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ally Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Nukir Khan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdul Sheregar—Craigie L and O.
737,01—Dikshit D and S—Morarjee Cullianjee vs Vizbhookundas Jadusha—Chitnis M and M.
846,01—Dikshit D and S—Morarjee Cullianjee vs Visbhookundas Jadusha—Chitnis M and M.
905,01—Dikshit D and S—Bai Maivabai Rajapurkurin vs Vishwanath Gopala and others—Daphtary and F
242,02—Madhowjee V—Shamrawbai widow vs Bai Valli widow and others—Madhowjee V and B M and M.
125,03—M B Chotia—Manockjee Bomonjee and others vs Atmaram Anandrao Chinte—Shamrao and M
573,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and others vs Nagurmull Jatemull and others—J Sorabjee and F.
513,02—Payne and Co—Jethmull Ramanand and another vs Geolabrai Gooljarmull—Edgelow G and W.

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E. H. BAYFORD, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Malabar Point,
14th December, 1903.

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THE CASH PRIZE of Rs. 100 will be competed for at the Studio 13, Kenp's all Road, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 26th December, 1903, at 4 p.m. The matter will be absolutely new and will be in a sealed cover, registered, and shall be taken open in the presence of all Pupils. It will be read clearly, and distinctly, by Mr. K. H. SORABJI the Manager in charge, and on my behalf, or his nominee, and no one shall dispute his decision. It will be a 10 minute speech given at the rate of an ordinary Public Speaker, and the Pupil who gives in his transcription first will be marked No 1, the next No. 2, and so on, and after they are examined, the best and the neatest, with the most correct transcription, shall receive the Rs. 100 cash prize.
A cheque on the Mercantile Bank is now duly lodged for that purpose. The best six, if they desire an appointment on the staff, at any of our Studios, should communicate with me, at the Y. M. C. A. Buildings, Madras. The contest for the Gold Medal will take place the first week in the New Year, probably in my presence.
WARWICK PEELE.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1903.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

LORD LAMINGTON'S reception in Bombay, on Saturday, was cordial as well as imposing, a fact which, no doubt, his Excellency will consider as of good omen. He came to us with a splendid record of work in Queensland, and we may take it for granted that he will strive to add to the laurels he has already acquired. In Australia, it is said, he had to deal with obstinate public men, and a touchy people. He will find them very much the same in Bombay. When Lord Lamington took up his duties in Brisbane, he did so under a double disadvantage, having to succeed a veteran who had made his mark and to govern a people who enjoy the utmost liberty of criticism and speech. But, we were told, the other day, by a writer who sketched the career of Lord Lamington in our columns, that his Excellency showed no hesitation as to the right line to take, and during the five years he filled the office of Governor of Queensland he successfully carried on the traditions of his ablest predecessors. Both his Excellency and Lady Lamington entered into the life of the people and left with the hearty good will and affection of the community, though, as it happened, his period of office saw many important events in the history of Australia. They included the fight for Federation, the despatch of colonial troops to South Africa, and in connection with this latter achievement, he was able to assist in the cultivation of a better understanding between the colonies and the Mother Country. Perhaps the greatest difficulty with which he had to contend in Queensland was said to be the immense distances over which the population lay scattered. His experience in that respect will stand him ingood stead in dealing with the Bombay Presidency. He will find as admirable opportunities of conquering distances, with this further charm, that wherever he goes he will find people of a different race and with widely varying interests which he will require to study. His Excellency undertakes a far more difficult task than that he fulfilled in Queensland; but we are sanguine of his success.

That he has undertaken no sinecure, his Excellency would gather from the address presented to him by the Municipality on Saturday. It reminded him that plague is still among us, and, though the framers put it as unalarmingly as possible, they intimated that it is not being as satisfactorily grappled with as is desirable, inasmuch as large sums of money are still being swallowed up without any appreciable results. Lord Lamington may, perhaps, hereafter, be induced to accept the Corporation's view of the circumstance that Bombay's plague expenditure, under the direct control of the Government of India, is largely affected by Imperial considerations, the Municipality have a special claim for Government contribution. It was not to be expected that his Excellency, at the moment, would commit himself to any definite reply. Enough that he promised this and all other matters his most careful attention, though he might have chided the Corporation for its avowed desire to shirk its responsibilities in the matter of medical relief and police charges. The Corporation left the most important subject to the last, namely, that of overcrowding and the manner in which it is being dealt with—we refrain from using the word—remedied. Lord Northcote was asked to do much the same thing, and the greatest mistake of his lordship's administration was his refusal. "Here, as elsewhere," says the address, "the overcrowding of the City has always created a situation with which it has been found difficult adequately to grapple. The operations of the City Improvement Trust have accentuated the difficulty, and the housing of the poor demands for its solution the conjoint action of Government and the civic authorities. We respectfully trust that your Lordship may see your way to constitute a joint representative Committee to make a deliberate enquiry into the subject and devise practical measures for its solution." We heartily endorse the representation and trust that the Frankenstein which Lord Sandhurst gave us, and Lord Northcote nourished, will shortly receive its quietus, or at least be rendered less potent for ill.

But the whole of the new Governor's responsibilities do not lie in Bombay City. He has to preside over the destinies of a very extensive province. Probably Lord Lamington perused the farewell speech of his predecessor, wherein he outlined the legacy of work undone which he had left him. "Few and evil have been the days of the years of my life," exclaimed Lord Northcote, in the language of Job, apologising for the small sum total of his achievements. And Lord Lamington takes up the task at a point much earlier than in ordinary conditions would have been the case. He has to watch the effect of Lord Northcote's new Land Revenue Code Amendment Act, wherein, as was explained, the Government had sought to protect a particular class of cultivators against the possibility of unscrupulous sowcars reducing them to a condition of practical slavery, to secure some stability and permanency of occupancy to the tiller of the soil against the possible zoolum of an unfeeling capitalist. With regard to education it is probable Lord Lamington will take an active interest, for the financial outlook having brightened and official attention having been again vigorously directed to educational matters, considerable progress may be anticipated. Works of public utility have been practically at a standstill, and now it is necessary that they should make progress. More especially is this the case in respect to village sanitation and Municipal water-supply and conservancy. Sanitary Commissioners have protested year after year against official inaction. Lord Lamington will be able to see new life imported into mofussil municipalities, and a marked improvement effected in their work. Allied with this task will be that of augmenting the work and institutions of medical relief. This we are glad to find is a work with which in Australia both Lord and Lady Lansdowne were very closely associated. Lady Lamington left her name in the local hospitals in Queensland, and was especially associated with one for women which was instituted on her initiative. In social life both his Excellency and Lady Lamington fulfilled the duties of their position with very general acceptability, and we do not think it is too much to anticipate that they will win for themselves the approval, esteem, and affection of the people of Bombay in as marked a degree as of those of the Northern Australian Colony.

THE EMPEROR OF THE SAHARA.

THE self-styled Emperor of the Sahara, M. Jacques Lebaudy, is progressing with his plans for the conquest and development of his empire. A report from Paris states that quantities of rifles and a number of field guns with ammunition have been purchased there, and that in London itself 16,000 modern rifles and many Maxim guns have been obtained. These weapons have been secretly shipped to the Grand Canaries whence they will be conveyed by M. Lebaudy's steam yachts, the Frasquita and Dahlia, to the North African Coast. The Emperor, we are also told, is recruiting in Europe an army of five hundred old soldiers to serve in the Sahara, and to teach the natives the use of modern weapons. Crews for the yachts have been collected in London and Antwerp and have engaged to serve for a year. M. Lebaudy's ambition of founding an empire is not entirely inspired by madness, for "his Imperial Majesty" has very businesslike ideas of making his adventure a commercial success. He hopes to make the Sahara a very profitable investment for the capital he is expending on his enterprise. The country to which he lays claim is described as of great fertility and is said to be rich in minerals, and it is M. Lebaudy's aim to exploit this. He does not lack capital, for besides his present fortune of three millions sterling he is heir to another five millions. One of his first projects towards the development of the empire is to build a jetty at Troja for the use of his steamers, and along with the purchase of warlike stores he has been engaged in buying such assets of peace as rails, cranes, and machinery of all sorts. When M. Lebaudy first arrived in London and his scheme became known he was assailed by crowds of adventurers anxious to share his fortune—in a double sense. Now that his plans are developing the Hotel Savoy is besieged by callers more numerous than ever anxious to serve the Emperor Jacques I. There is, however, a probability that M. Lebaudy's imperial schemes may be seriously interfered with by rival powers. When he first planted his flag on the coast of North Africa he was able to do so because his intentions were not known to the world at large. But the Spanish and Moorish Governments will have something to say in regard to his future proceedings on the shores of Northern Africa. Major Spilsbury who commanded the Tourmaline Expedition in 1897 has, from his own experience, indicated the difficulties M. Lebaudy is likely to encounter. The coast line north of Cape Juby down to Cape Bojador is claimed by Morocco as being under the Sultan's protection, and from Cape Bojador to Senegambia, through the Rio del Oro territory, Spain claims that her suzerainty extends. Therefore, says Major Spilsbury, there is no unclaimed land along the coast of North-West Africa where M. Lebaudy can land without being opposed. As to the fertility of the Hinterland and the existence of rich mineral deposits Major Spilsbury adds his testimony, but he very pertinently asks how is M. Lebaudy to get access to the interior? The people are all robbers and live on each other. M. Lebaudy might reply that it is on this account that he is taking out rifles and guns and a force of picked veterans. But a Spanish gunboat is watching the movements of the "Emperor's" yachts, and it would be a somewhat inglorious ending to the millionaire's ambition if he and his associates were arrested for illicit gun-running.

LOUIS BOTHA AND THE SETTLEMENT.

MR. LOUIS BOTHA, in the course of a recent electioneering tour in Utrecht, made a number of very significant observations respecting the settlement of South Africa. Though some of his remarks appear to be slightly ambiguous he seems to be conscientiously striving for a United South Africa, in which the conqueror shall join hands with the conquered, and he has undoubtedly grasped the fact that only by adopting a genuinely conciliatory attitude can the Boers ever assume a place amongst the nations. The only dangerous factor in his advice to his own people is probably to be found in the manner in which it is given. In asking the Dutch people to unite to obtain redress of their present grievances, it is to be hoped that Mr. Botha will endeavour to lead them in the right direction, so that the redress of fancied or real disabilities, may not occasion more dissension. It is to be hoped, moreover, that the time will quickly come when the reiteration of one of his most characteristic recent statements will be no longer necessary. "If we talk," he says, "they say we are angry. If we remain silent, they say we wish to revolt but my party is not opposed to the union of the two white races." While on the whole Mr. Botha's attitude in the present situation must be applauded, it is to be feared that there are those amongst his people who are still allowing to smoulder the spirit which actuates the Boers who are still at Ahmednagar, and whom General Dela Rey is now to visit. In respect of these Mr. Botha has evidently been at some pains to bring about a satisfactory understanding. He has made various proposals with a view to toning down their present irreconcileable attitude. In the first place he suggested that they should be sent to a seaport in South Africa where their friends could see and persuade them towards conciliation. This, for obvious reasons, was refused by the British Government. Later on the Government suggested that the camps should be broken up and that the irreconcilables should be sent to different ports in Europe. This step has, however, been abandoned at the request of Mr. Botha. It is quite obvious, that although the Boer leader is deeply interested in the fate of these people he has little sympathy with their intolerable attitude. Allowing for the excitement originating from the stress of the political campaign through which he has just passed, there really does appear to be in Mr. Botha's utterances an indication that the Boers as a people are prepared to overlook the past and to settle down with a view to bringing about a prosperous future for their country. Some disabilities which he mentioned, notably the question of the polling stations and one or two side issues of the question of education, will doubless have to be dealt with before the Boers are fully satisfied, and it is to be hoped that the press of the Cape will avoid unnecessary excesses, so that the work may proceed expeditiously and without friction.

It is notified that the Viceroy will arrive in Calcutta on Thursday next, instead of on Wednesday, as originally arranged.

THE Assam-Bengal Railway has now been completed, so that traffic over the whole system is possible.

THE Nawab of Dir has arrived at Peshawar on his way to Ajmer Sharif, where he will be the guest of Lala Hurjimul.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who has just returned from a short tour in Decca, Mymensingh, will now remain at headquarters at Calcutta for some weeks to come.

ABOUT fifty coal dealers at Nagasaki recently held a meeting at which they decided not to sell coal to any foreign countries till diplomatic affairs with regard to the Far East were settled.

IT is satisfactory to learn that the sand bar which proved such an impediment to the use of the port of Chittagong is gradually diminishing. Formerly only 18 feet of water could be got; now the depth is 22 feet.

MR. MEARES, Engineer-in-Chief of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, retires on the 14th instant, and the Hon. E. H. S. Napier, Deputy Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, will officiate in the vacancy thus caused.

PLAGUE is reported officially to have appeared at Dagshai on the Kalka Simla road. Nine deaths occurred there last week. The disease was probably imported from Umballa district, or from one of the infected Native States.

THE new bridge over the Swat River at Chakdarrah, named after the Duchess of Connaught, has proved a marked success. The Government of India have officially acknowledged the good work done in its construction by Lieutenant H. Biddulph, R. E.

THE General Officer Commanding the Somaliland Field Force reports that some of the raiding party who escaped from General Manning on the 22nd November were killed and captured at Galadi and that the Illalos had a successful skirmish with the enemy's scouts at Damot on the 2nd December.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND, with the head quarters of the Tibet Mission, arrived at Gnatong a few days ago. The Government have decided that Press correspondents will not be allowed to accompany the Mission at present, as it is not considered a military expedition. News regarding its movements will be issued in the usual official way.

A PLANTER—whether of tea or coffee this deponent sayeth not—recently became a father for the first time, and the progeny was twins. When the doctor announced the glad news papa was so excited that he jumped on his pony, galloped to the nearest Telegraph Office and wired to his wife's sister in Calcutta:—"Twins to-day—more to-morrow."

AMONGST the passengers who arrived on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Mongolia from England were Sir Patrick and Lady Playfair, the Hon. R. Russell, Lady Gore Molyneux, Lady Lygon, Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir, Misses Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir, Hon. J. Peel, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Gubbins, Dr. Sydney-Smith and Prince Ranjit Singji.

ATTENTION is directed to a notification issued by the Director-General of the Post Office regarding correspondence for the troops engaged in the Rawalpindi Manœuvres. No post town should be added to the address and special care should be taken to specify clearly in each case the regiment battery, staff appointment, Brigade, or Department of the person addressed. The address should state the force to which the individual belongs and in place of post town the words Rawalpindi Manœuvres should be used.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the refunds shall be made of the difference, between (a) the rates of additional duty actually charged on the different kinds of Dutch sugar imported into India which were shipped from Holland, or from ports of other countries, from the 1st September 1902 to the 31st August 1903, inclusive, and (b) the rates now ascertained to be chargeable theron after making allowance for the maximum bounty paid by the Government of the Netherlands. Such refunds will be made to the importers concerned, that is to say, to the person by whom the duty was originally paid, on application to the Collector of Customs to whom the duty was paid, evidence that the sugar was exported from Holland during the period mentioned above and evidence regarding the rate and amount of duty paid being furnished to the satisfaction of the Collector.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

THE Bombay Extra Races opened on Saturday under most auspicious circumstances and there is every reason to believe that this year's season will be quite as successful as any that has preceded it. The Turf Club are to be congratulated upon the improvements which have been effected upon the course during the past six months. The enclosures present quite a new appearance. The space in the bookmakers ring has been greatly added to; new accommodation has been provided for refreshments, and the whole course now presents a spectacle of which Bombay, no less than the Turf Club, may be proud. There was a capital attendance, and the programme was full of interest. Contrary to the rule, the public entered into the spirit of the racing with an eagerness that is seldom associated with an opening meeting. There were only three starters on the opening race, the Maiden Pony Plate, and Olga was thought an easy winner. Wakeful, however, proved too much for her and thus in the first race of the season backers had a bad time. Grey Fox was quickly installed favourite in the Arab Pony Plate but here again backers were at fault, Tigris beating Malabar by half a length after a good race home. Tigris, however, was not unthought of and Malabar was backed in some quarters for a place. Betting was divided between Nageed and Turn of Luck in the Consolation Plate, but here the winner turned up in Vasco, a horse belonging to Mr. Chas Beatti which was supposed to be rather lame. He, however, with the aid of cocaine ran a good race, and won with odds of ten to one laid against him. In Miss Windsor backers were not mistaken She ran well all the way and won the race easily. Betting varied a great deal on the Old Year Plate, and two or three horses were evenly backed until finally, popular fancy settled on Winchester. Farewell eventually beat that horse at the distance. Bendigo had things all to himself both in the betting and the run off, and the day thus closed happily for backers. The following were the details:—

The Maiden Pony Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100 and third, Rs. 50. For maiden ponies, 14-1 and under, new measurement, 14-1 to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties.—Winners, since 31st March, 1901, of a race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; three times, 10lbs; oftener 14lbs. Allowances.—Ponies landed since 1st September, 1903, 5lbs; in addition to landing allowances in General Conditions. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. W. J. Goode's b aus m Wakeful, 8st. 11lbs. Chandhan 1
Messrs. M. Goculdas and A. Nanji's b aus m Olga, 9st. 3lbs. ....Williams 2
Mr. A. W. P's b aus m Nanette, 7st. 11lbs. ....Native 3

Betting: 4 to 1 on Olga; 3 to 1 against Wakeful, 6 to 1 against Nanette.

Olga got off first but was caught at once by Wakeful, who held the rails up the straight and won with ease. Won by half a length; six lengths between second and third. Time 1 min. 4 2-5secs.

The Arab Pony Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1901, 14 hands to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1901, of a race value Rs. 150 or over; once, 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of race value Rs 900, 4lbs.; oftener of race at Rs. 900 or of race value Rs. 1,500, 7lbs., in addition to above penalties. Ponies, old measurement, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs. Mustapha Cowasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tigris, 9st. 2lbs. ....Heeroo 1
Mr. Ardin A. Essayie's b a h Malabar, 8st. 2lbs. ....Querkhan 2
Mr. M. Ally's ch a h the Robber, 9st. Robertson 3
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Sky Lark, 8st. 7lbs. .. 0
Messrs. M. Goculdas and A. Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox, 8st. 2lbs 0
Captain Burn's g a h Silver King, 7st. 6lbs..... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Grey Fox, 3 to 1 Malabar and Tigris, 5 to 1 the Robber, 10 to 1 to others.

The Robber jumped off and led from Tigris and Grey Fox with Malabar lying last. Entering the straight Tigris challenged Malabar but was beaten by half a length; neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 8 2-5 sec.

The Consolation Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100 and third, Rs. 50. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1902, which have not won a flat race value Rs. 50 or over 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Distance—1 1-2 mile.

Mr. C. A. Beatty's g a h Vasco, 8st. 11lbs ....Williams 1
Mr. A. W. P.'s b a h Turn of Luck, 9st. Native 2
Mr. Ardin A. Essayie's ch a h Deserter, 8st. 11lbs..... ...Native 3
Messrs. A. A. Saif and E. Rasheed's g h Najeel, 9st..... ...Native 0
Mr. Faraj Bin Sanad's ca a h Rex II, 7st. 13lbs..... ... 0
Colonel Anderson's g a h Surhan, 7st. 10lbs... 0
Mr. A. R. Sullaman's b a h Syharis, 7st 10lbs.. 0
Chief of Mhaisal's br a h Shanavaz, 7st 4lbs..... 0
Mr. Fox's b a h Erhan, 7st. 11lb 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Najeel; 2 to 1 against Turn of Luck; 4 to 1 Deserter; 6 to 1 Eran; 8 to 1 the others.

Turn of Luck held a lead till the distance, where Vasco came away and won by a neck; two lengths between second and third. Time—55 secs.

The December Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 900 or over since 31st March, 1901. W. A. and C. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1901, of race value Rs. 150 or over; once, 5lbs; twice, 10lbs; oftener, 14lbs. Winners since the above date of race value Rs. 200 or over, once, 5lbs; oftener 10lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Horses landed since 1st September, 1903, 5lbs. in addition to landing allowances in General Conditions. Ponies 14-2 and under 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Leslie's b aus m Miss Windsor, 8st. 4lbs. ....Native 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's ch aus m Grimillo 9st. 4lbs..... ...Williams 2
Mr. Clarke's br aus h Richmond Hill, 8st. 7lbs ....Syed 3
Mr. A. W. P's b aus g Fanlo, 10st..... Native 0
Mr. Sandler's br aus m Blue Blood 9st. 4lbs..... ...Robertson 0

Betting:—6 to 4 on Miss Windsor; 3 to 1 Blue Blood and 10 to 1 Richmond Hill and 10 to 1 Fanlo.

Miss Windsor got away with a good lead and was never dangerously challenged. Won by a length, four lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 4 sec.

The Old Year Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab ponies, 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1902, of races value Rs. 150 or over; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; three times, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Ponies, old measurement, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs. M. Goculdas and A. Najee's g a h Farewell, 9st. 3lbs..... ...Williams 1
Agn. S. Shah's ch a h Winchester, 8st. 5lbs ....Dhondi 2
Messrs. A. Mohsen and M. Shamlan's ch a h Galib, 9st. ....Brown 3
Messrs. G. H. S. Mahomed and A. A. Saif's g a h Mourel, 9st. 3lbs..... ...Robertson 0
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's b a h Minting King 9st. ....Heeroo 0
Messrs. A. A. Saif and E. Rasheed's b a h Fruit, 8st. 7lbs ....Native 0
Mr. Franklin's g a h Firdosi, 8st 5lbs Omerkhan 0

Betting: 2 to 1 Winchester; 3 to 1 Firdosi; 4 to 1 Mourel and Farewell; 5 to 1 Galib; and 8 to 1 the others.

Winchester led to the distance, where Farewell collared him and won by 1 1-2 lengths; a length between second and third. Time—1 min 10sec.

The Maiden Arab Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; and third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs, W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winner, since 31st March, 1901, of a race value Rs. 150 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; three times, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Allowances—Ponies, new measurment, 7lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs. G. K. & D. D. & A. M. Amer's b a h Bendigo, 7st. Heeroo 1
Messrs. G. K. & D. D. & A. M. Amer's b a h Adonies 8st. 8lbs. C. B. Mahomed 2
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanjee's g a h Playing Children, 8st. 7lbs. Williams..... 3
Messrs. P. Nowrojee's and H. Jamsetjee's g a h Propeller 9st. Omarkhan 0
Mr. R. R.'s ch a h Saphire, 8st. 5lbs. Noor Mahomed 0
Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a c Isinglass, 7st. 10lbs... 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Bendigo; 3 to 1 Adonis; 4 to 1 Propeller; 5 to 1 Shaphire, 8 to 1 the others.

Bendigo won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 22 2-5sec.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

Feeling at Tokio.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11, 8-30 p.m.

A marked discrepancy continues in the reports from St. Peterasburg and Tokio, but it is noteworthy that Japanese stocks have been rising to-day in London and on the Continent.

The declarations from St. Petersburg are of the most pacific nature.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12, 5-15 a.m.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Japanese Diet has been dissolved.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

Reuter wiring from Tokio to-day says that the Russian Note has been received but its contents are not known. There is no excitement notwithstanding the dissolution of the Diet

The general elections are fixed for the 1st March.

The Government remains calm and confident evidently resolved to prosecute the negotiations according to the original plan.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Cases of Ill-treatment.

AN ADMITTED EVIL.

In view of the numerous cases of ill-treatment in the German army, both Count von Buelow and the War Minister in the Reichstag admitted the evil, but declared it was diminishing and would be strenuously suppressed. The necessity of this is recognised by none more than the Kaiser.

THE FISCAL FIGHT.

Free Fooders and Mr. Chamberlain.

THE DUKE'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12, 5-15 a.m.

The Duke of Devonshire, as President of the Free Food League, has written a letter, advising all electors sympathising with its objects to refuse to support any Unionist candidate sympathising with Mr. Chamberlain.

BRITAIN AND ITALY.

The Somali Campaign.

THANKS FOR ACTION AT DURBO.

Signor Tittoni, Italian Foreign Minister, has called on the British Ambassador and expressed the Italian Government's gratitude for the friendliness displayed by Captain Gaunt's prompt and courageous action at Durbo.

THE P. & O. COMPANY.

The Passenger Surtax.

SIBERIAN RAILWAY'S COMPETITION.

At the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Company Sir Thomas Sutherland referring to the removal of the passenger surtax said he anticipated no further sacrifice of revenue in this direction unless compensated by an increase of traffic.

The Directors had already decided, owing to the competition of the Siberian Railway, to considerably reduce the fares to China from 1st January next.

He hinted at the partial adoption of turbine engines shortly.

The report makes no mention of the mail contract as the Directors are not aware of the Government intentions.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

The Commercial Agreement.

TWO YEARS' EXTENSION.

A debate has taken place in the Reichstag on the commercial agreement with Great Britain.

The Government announced that the German Ambassador in London telegraphed to-day that India abolished on 2nd December the countervailing duties on sugar produced since 31st August in countries adhering to the Brussels Convention.

The Reichstag has approved the Bill extending the commercial agreement with Great Britain for two years.

POPE Pius X., has begun to appear in a somewhat novel role by inaugurating a series of straight talks to groups of the Italian clergy who go on pilgrimage to the Vatican. On the 17th ultimo, after receiving 700 Mantuans, he had 200 Priests among their number collected in the Consistorial Hall following in their rear, the Pope sat down in an arm chair and held forth for nearly an hour on the personal and social obligations of the priestly office, particularly in what regards straight forwardness, unselfishness and zeal.

FROM Rs. 10,000 TO 10

To Rs. 10,000 to 200 against placing the first three in the Viceroy's Cup. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, next to Bombay Club, Fort, Bombay.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The First Test Match.

ENGLISH TEAM'S FINE STAND.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

In the test match at Sydney the Australians were out for 285, Noble having scored 133.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

In the test match at Sydney the English team in the first innings have made 243 for four wickets.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 12.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated Sydney, December 11th, says that the first test match was commenced there in favourable circumstances with a splendid attendance and fine weather.

Australia getting the first innings made 253 for seven wickets Noble being not out for 132.

Of the English bowlers Rhodes and Braund were unsuccessful. Hirst took two wickets for 46 runs, Arnold three for 64, and Bosanquet two for 48.

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 13.

The "Pioneer's" Sydney correspondent cabling on the 12th instant states:—

The wet last night rendered the wicket sticky.

The Australians were all out for 285, Noble having made 133.

Rhodes bowled well at the close getting two wickets for 52. Arnold obtained four wickets for 76 and Hirst two for 47.

The wicket improved when the Englishmen commenced their innings, and after the first start runs came freely.

The following is the score:—

Warner	0
Hayward	15
Tyldesley	53
Arnold	27
Foster, not out	73
Braund, not out	67
Total (for four wickets)	243

Armstrong bowled the best for the Australians.

ENGLISH NOBLEMAN KILLED.

Lord Abinger's Death.

A STAIRCASE FATALITY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

Lord Abinger fell down the stairs of a Paris restaurant to-day, and was conveyed to hospital, where he expired.

James Yorke Macgregor Scarlett, the fourth Baron Abinger, was born on the 13th March, 1871, and was, therefore, only 32 years of age. He succeeded his father, Lieutenant-General the 3rd Baron Abinger in the title and the possession of a property of about 41,000 acres in 1892. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was formerly a Captain in the 3rd Battalion, Queen's Own Camerca Highlanders. He served with the Imperial Yeomanry in the Boer War and was made prisoner. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of Inverness. The peerage now falls to a kinsman of the deceased Shelley Leopold Lawrence Scarlett, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Leopold James Yorke Campbell Scarlett. The new peer was born in 1872, and is a Captain in the 3rd Battalion (M) Bedfordshire Regiment. He is a great grandson of the first Baron Sir James Scarlett a distinguished lawyer, who filled the office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN JURISDICTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

To day's "Gazette of India" contains letters from the Secretary of the Home Department about proposals for reducing the territorial jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor by transferring portions of Bengal to adjacent provinces. The objects which the Government of India seek to attain by the scheme are (1) to relieve the Bengal Government of a part of the excessive burden now imposed upon it, and at the same time to make provision for the more efficient administration of some of the outlying districts of the province; (2) to promote the development of Assam by enlarging its jurisdiction so as to give it an outlet to the sea in connection with the Assam-Bengal Railway, and to render it possible to organize an independent administrative service; (3) to unite under a single administration the scattered sections of the Uriya speaking population, and thereby to afford both to the Madras and Central Provinces some relief from the difficulties arising from the great diversity of languages spoken in their existing jurisdictions.

LATER.

The proposed territorial changes in Bengal will result as follows;—The Chittagong Division, Hill Tippera, Dacca, and Mymensingh are handed over to Assam, and Chota Nagpur to the Central Provinces. On the other hand Bengal gains Samba'pur and the feudatory States from the Centra Provinces, and from Madras the Ganjam District an the Ganjam a d Vizianagram Agency tracts. The net loss to Bengal in population is nearly eleven millions.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

There was a large gathering at Ardeshir's to witness the prize drawing under a special committee. Mr. Ardeshir said he was gratified at seeing so large an attendance, thanked the public for their past support, and hoped for future continuance. He also said the object of giving prizes was to further extend the popularity of English manufactured goods in India which were sold at lower prices than elsewhere. The goods were admitted to be superior, serviceable, moderate. Further reduction will be made in value and the lower prizes will be increased from 4 to 5. He hoped the public would appreciate and patronize the goods. Mr. Ardeshir regretted the postponment of the drawing of the 15th November which was due to the late arrival of goods. He offered an apology to the audience who cheered his remarks. A good many of the prizes were drawn in Calcutta, and the remaining prizes fell all over India. The local prizes were paid promptly and the gathering dispersed after refreshment. The public were given liberty to see their own numbers. The first prize of Rs. 1,000 fell to ticket No. 1439 held by a Bengali Girl, Srimati Toolsi Dassi, 72, Shamnagar Road, Dun Dum. The second prize, a pretty gold watch fell to No. 3282, held by O. C. Dover, 3, Marquis Street, Calcutta. The Third No. 9112, fell Joharposse in G ngu, Khoka Bazar, Bombay. One of the spectators, an Englishman, won a gold watch. The audience dispersed highly pleased.

THE PUNJAB MANŒUVRES

END OF THE FIRST PHASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 12.

A Southern Army correspondent wires under Friday's date:—Full of minor incidents without any great tactical advantage there has been brought to a close the first phase of the operations which witnessed the advance of General Kitchener, General Collins hurrying to oppose him and the retreat of the Northerners. To-day the Northern Force of all arms which tried to stem General Collins' advance was outflanked and harassed, and the umpires adjudged the casualties extremely heavy. The Director ordered the cease fire to be sounded, or General Collins would have dashed to the hills that night after the retreating army. The second phase begins on Monday with some redistribution of troops. The General Idea for the Northern Army is that it has been dispatched from the Posha valley with orders to attack the Rawalpindi position using the forts as may be desirable.

The health of the troops is good notwithstanding their hard work. The weather is bright and cold.

BRITISH AIMS IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

THIBET AND EAST ARABIA.

A DIPLOMATIST'S VIEWS.

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 13.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent, cabling on the 11th instant says that a Diplomatist interviewed by the Paris "Eclair," whose name is withheld, says that Lord Curzon's tour in the Persian Gulf and the Thibet expedition are designed to take advantage of Russia's pre-occupation in Manchuria. England wishes to make Eastern Arabia a dependency of India for which reason Persia has looked unfavourably on the Viceregal tour. England has long intended to dispute with Russia certain vastly important regions of Thibet.

She shrinks from no sacrifice, and will some day announce her supremacy as an accomplished fact.

INDIA AND TARIFFS.

DISCUSSION AT THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" Correspondent, dated London the 12th December, states that Mr J. M. Maclean delivered a lecture before the Society of Arts opposing the application of preferential trade relations to India.

Sir E. Sassoon, who presided, said that the most effectual means of union was to be obtained through the Custom House and a reasonable scheme might benefit India.

Sir Henry Fowler pointed out that every living ex-Viceroy and Secretary of State for India was opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's proposals,

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

PARLA, surely to all reminiscent of many delightful gallops in the past, was the fixture yesterday morning.

Hounds, finding in a little covert on the outskirts of the village, ran at a brisk pace first over some pleasant paddy fields with their diminutive bunds, and then over a stretch of that rough and treacherous country known as the melon ground, where owing to over-eagerness on the part of some of the field our run nearly terminated.

Many forget the arduous and delicate duties of the Master, and that always, more especially, perhaps, in the earlier days of the season, hounds should be allowed ample time to settle on the line before the field begin to ride, yet it is precisely at the commencement of the season that this cardinal rule, which should be observed by all good sportsmen, is prone to be most transgressed, for of cold phlegmatic temperament must he be indeed whose spirits do not rise exultantly while the blood courses rapidly through his veins with anticipatory joy, as for the first few times in each returning season the awakening morn reveals to his gaze the glories of Salsette.

Small wonder that the eager horseman flings to the wind all hampering recollection of the doubtful pleasures of an "eight-anna" constitutional on the Oval, Sea-face, or Chowpatty sands, and, thoughtless of the damage he may do, as the first note of music strikes his expectant ear sets free his overflowing store of pent up energy and abandons himself heart and soul to the joys of his first mad gallop cross-country.

Yet though such an action seems innocent enough, it is none the less detrimental to sport, for none will deny that over-eagerness on the part of a hard riding field frequently mars if not irretrievably ruins what might otherwise have developed into a gallop off the first merit.

He best consults his own and fellow sportsman's interests, and greatly lessens the labours and anxieties of the Master and his staff, who curbs the overpowering desire, natural and laudable enough in itself, and the ambition of every fox-hunter, worthy of the name, to see the run throughout, until amply satisfied that no action of his can prevent that run from taking place.

And now having dilated, perhaps rather fully on the crime of over-eagerness—which remarks, let us hope, will be received as kindly as they are meant—let us proceed with our narrative.

Hounds, by a kind but stern rebuke from our Master to some of the field, being saved from almost certain annihilation, sped onwards over the stony upland of Chakla and away across a pleasant line of paddy fields, across the Andheri road in the direction of Marole, taking on the way a couple of stone wa'ls fortunately of not too gigantic dimensions, then left handed in the direction of the Powai bungalow, traversing on the way a line of jungle with dense undergrowth, in places almost impassable, but scouring allattempt to baffle his enemies by selecting a line better adapted to his own solitary lithesome form than for a company of sixteen or seventeen couple of his hungry pursuers this gallant Jack continued his course straight through the belt of jungle and into the pleasant valley beyond down, which we galloped at headlong speed swinging left-handed up to the hills which fringe the Powai lake, and here we were rewarded by as pretty a hound picture as it has ever been our lot to behold, the green background of the sloping hill relieved by the occasional scarlet of the Master and his staff dotted with the units of our beautiful pack, each conscientiously doing his own work as only a good hound will.

And now we are in the valley through which runs the big pipe hounds hunting steadily on and up the hill on the far side followed by the Master and a mere handful of the original field, while several knowingly waited close to the culvert, which if not the only is certainly the easiest means of entrance into the valley beyond the pipe, but this was not to be, for our quarry, after making a circular tour of the hills, eventually eluded his pursuers, and although the line was several times temporarily recovered, hounds were not rewarded with the kill they so richly deserved.

So far on each occasion it has been my pleasant duty to record a capital run, and now, even at the risk of being accused of attempting to belittle the reputation of the late Ananias, I must unhesitatingly assert that this was a first rate run.

We were glad to welcome on his first appearance this season, on returning from a visit home, a well known veteran of the Hunt and erstwhile W. F. H. who mounted on a neat little grey was with hounds from start to finish.

JACKAL.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

State Banquet at Ulwar.

SPEECH BY LORD CURZON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, DECEMBER 13.

A State banquet was given at Ulwar last night. His Excellency the Viceroy, in proposing the health of the Maharaja, said:—Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I desire to thank his Highness the Maharaja for the terms in which he has proposed my health and to compliment him on the excellent speech that he has just made. (Cheers.) I have spent three very pleasant days as the guest of his Highness, and whether I look to the official functions that filled the first day or to the excursion from which I have just returned, I have every reason to congratulate him upon the manner in which everything has been arranged and carried out and to thank him, as I am sure that we shall all wish to do, for his boundless hospitality. (Loud applause.) Two days ago I had the pleasure of installing the Maharaja upon the "gadi" of this State. It is a curious and, I hope, an auspicious coincidence that this ceremony should have been performed on the same day of the same month in our calendar, that is the 10th of December, on which his father, the late Maharaja Mangalsing, was installed 26 years ago. (Cheers.) Of one thing I am sure, namely, that his Highness inherits to the full the loyalty and the patriotism of his father. (Cheers.) He has reminded us this evening that the latter was the first of the princes of Rajputana to throw himself eagerly into the movement of Imperial defence fifteen years ago, and the infantry regiment and cavalry regiment which the State has ever since maintained have been among the most efficient of the contingents that have been supplied for Imperial Service by the princes of India.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

As I drove through the streets of Ulwar upon my arrival on Thursday I was pleased to see the men of the infantry regiment who were lining the roads wearing the China medal on their breasts. (Cheers.) For it reminded me that I had sent them out upon the China Expedition in 1901, the first station upon which Imperial Service troops had ever been employed outside of India—(cheers)—and that they conducted themselves there with good discipline and credit. (Applause.) I have no desire to trespass unduly upon the loyalty and enthusiasm which induce the Indian princes to offer the services of their contingents for so many of the compaigns in which the British forces are constantly engaged. Primarily the Imperial Service troops are raised to assist in the defence of India and the Indian Empire, but I believe that there is nothing that the princes and durbars esteem more highly and nothing that does more to raise the spirit and efficiency of the regiments themselves than that they should be occasionally employed on active service even if this be not actually within the Indian empire or upon its borders. (Cheers.) They thus realise that they are not kept for ornament or show, but are part of the mobilised forces of the Empire, and the Chiefs and durbars feel too that the sums which they spend so liberally and spontaneously upon the maintenance of these troops are not thrown away but have direct and practical results. (Cheers.) I certainly would not be a party to throwing any portion of the military responsibilities of Government on to the shoulders of the States or to asking them to fight our battles, indeed I would never dream of asking a Chief to lend his Imperial Service troops for any such service. But I can assure this company that it is not a question of making requests, but of receiving and being forced to refuse them. (Cheers.) Scarcely a month passes in which with reference to our movements in Somaliland or Sikkim or wherever it may be I do not receive numerous and eager offers of the loan of Imperial Service forces. The majority of these I am compelled to decline, but I am always glad if an opportunity occurs, as it did in the case of the Ulwar Infantry and the China Expedition of furnishing scope both for the loyalty of the Chief and the military ardour of his forces. (Applause.) I am sure that his Highness who has inherited the martial instincts of his father, and who is so fine a horseman himself—(cheers)—will continue to take the warmest interest in these troops, and should the occasion ever arise I am confident, as he has told us just now, that he would himself be found at their head. (Cheers.)

GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIVE STATES.

His Highness takes over the powers of his State at a very favourable juncture. I sometimes wonder why those persons, who seem to take pleasure in decrying the conduct of the Government of India towards the native States, and who endeavour, I am glad to say wholly without success, to make bad blood between them, have so little to say about the service that is frequently rendered by Government to these States during a minority, or, perhaps, I should not wonder, because the evidence is so irrefutable and striking. It has now been my good fortune to visit personally the majority of the leading native States in India, and there is scarcely a part of the country in which I have not come across States that have been literally saved from ruin and brought back sometimes from bankruptcy to prosperity, sometimes from utter disorganisation to efficiency and good government by a period of such administration conducted where possible through the agency of native Ministers or Councils or Durbars, but more or less on Britrsh line. (Applause.) In this way scores of States have been set upon their legs again and given a fresh start. It is a service that we gladly and silently render, for it is an essential feature of our policy in India that the Native States should be prosperous, well-knit, and strong. (Cheers.) And there is no happier moment than when we feel ourselves able, having rendered this service, to retire into the back ground, and to hand over the profits of our stewardship to the rightful heir. (Cheers.)

THE REDEMPTION OF ULWAR.

I mention this matter because Ulwar affords such an excellent illustration of my meaning. When we took charge of the State in 1892 the treasury was practically empty. Now it has a surplus of between 40 and 50 lakhs which it is proposed to place in a sound investment. During this period a settlement of the State has been conducted by Mr. O'Dwyer who is one of our most capable officers, and whom I am glad to see here this evening, upon improved the liberal lines—(cheers);—and the result has been the removal of many abuses and a considerable increase of revenue without any hardship to the people The Maharaja will now reap the fruit of all these labours, and I do not know of a young Chief who starts with more in his favour or who ought to have before him a more assured career of success. (Cheers.)

EDUCATION OF NATIVE NOBLES.

There is one matter in which I am delighted to see that his Highness has already been interesting himself. I speak of the education of the Thakors and higher classes among his people. When I go round the native States and meet the Chiefs in Durbar I often enquire how many of the Sirdars and durbaris who are present can speak or understand English. The answer is as a rule that there are very few. I do not blame them for a moment because how can anyone be blamed for not profiting by opportunities that do not exist. I think, however, that a change must come and ought to come before long. It is very much like the change that has taken place in European countries in the mean of locomotion in recent years, first from walking on foot to riding on bicycles, and then from driving in a carriage and pair to driving in motor cars. The innovation rather shocks the old-fashioned and conservative to start with, but it ends by becoming indispensable, and is adopted all round. In the same way a knowledge of English will probably be found to be necessary by the classes of whom I have spoken, both because it will come to be regarded as the hallmark of a superior education and because it opens up so many avenues of knowledge which otherwise remain closed. (Cheers.) Fifty years ago I suppose that there was scarcely an Indian prince who could speak English. Look at the difference now. Think of the speech to which we have just listened. (Cheers.) In the same way fifty years hence I expect that there will have been a similar progress as regards Thakores and Sirdars. The way in which to bring it about is to establish nobles' schools in each State and to make them feeders for the larger Chiefs' colleges at Ajmere, Rajkot, and Lahore. I am glad to think that so many of the Rajput princes as well as others are recognising the necessity for this gradation, and are providing for it in their own States.

THE CHIEFS' COLLEGES.

The great reforms which we are carrying out in the Chiefs' colleges are, I have reason to know, winning back for those institutions the confidence of the Chiefs, and they are sending pupils to them in much greater numbers. The Maharaja, who is our host to-night, was himself educated at the Mayo College as his father was before him. He has just sent a fresh batch of boys to the College, and I believe that the Ulwar house contains more inmates than any other at the present time. I desire to congratulate his Highness upon the excellent example that he has set, and I hope that the principal men of his State will rally round him in carrying it out. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, I have little more to add, but perhaps as this, in all probability, is the last speech that I shall ever make in Rajputana I may seize the opportunity to thank the Agents to the Governor-General and the political officers by whom I have been so ably and faithfully served in this part of India for the manner in which they have discharged their duties. (Cheers.) Mr. Martindale has now filled his present office for a long period, and just as the Government have found him to be an experienced and capable exponent of their policy so the Chiefs have met in him with a wise, sympathetic friend—(cheers)—and my thanks are also due to the officers who have successively been placed in charge of the young Maharaja and of this State, and to whom his Highness has gracefully acknowledged his own obligations. (Applause.) I am sure that they would one and all like to have been present as several of them are to-day. Finally, there is an officer present, General Stuart Beatson, who, during the tenure of his office as Inspector-General of the Imperial Service troops, has both won the unstinted confidence of the Chiefs and durbars, and has raised the forces under his charge as we saw at Delhi, and, as I have seen on many other occasions, to a gratifying pitch of proficiency, smartness, and skill. (Cheers.) If Rajputana continues to produce the same proud and noble-minded succession of Chief as it has done in the past, and to be served by such true and sympathetic friends no one need fear that its place in the Indian empire is likely to suffer any diminution. (Cheers.)

THE MAHARAJA'S PROJECTS.

Before resuming my seat I must notice the announcement of his generous intentions that has been made by the Maharaja in his speech. The Durbar Hall which he intends to build, and with which he proposes to honour me by connecting my name, will, I am sure, fill a public want. (Cheers.) The new hospital will bring the State of Ulwar into line with other neighbouring States such as Jaipur and Bhartpore where I have seen some of the finest and best equipped hospitals in the whole of India. (Cheers.) I am glad to hear also of the new waterwork for the city. Rajputana is apt to be rather a dry place—(laughter)—and when there is a serious deficiency in the rainfall, as there has been in Ulwar in recent years, there must be some risk of distress and suffering. In conclusion I ask this company to join me in drinking the health of his Highness the Maharaja. (Applause.) We all of us admired the dignity and ease with which he conducted himself at the ceremonies two days ago. We hope that he has imbibed the best principles of an English education as well and as fully as he has acquired and can speak the English language. We thank him for his courtesy and hospitality, and we wish him health, happiness, and success. I give you, ladies and gentlemen, the health of his Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was cordially honoured.

MR. JOHN RAYNOR ARTHUR, I.C.S., (retired) died on Thursday, 19th November, at his residence, Normandy Park, Guilford. He was the son of General Sir George Arthur, Bart, K.C.H., Governor of Tasmania, Upper Canada, and Bombay. Mr Arthur was born in Tasmania in 1830, was educated at Haileyburg and joined the Indian Civil Service in 1851. During the mutiny he was Assistant Commissioner in Sind under his brother-in-law, the late Sir Bartle Frere. He was also Private Secretary to Sir Bartle Frere when Governor of Bombay. Subsequently he was for ten years Collector and District Magistrate of Satara. He retired in 1877, incapacitated by a severe accident. Mr. Arthur married in 1864 the Hon. Aileen Spring Rice, sister of the second Baron Monteagle. He was a member of the Athenæum Club, and Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

THE VICEROY'S GULF TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BAHREIN, NOVEMBER 27.

ROCKETS seamed the yellow sunset sky, last night, over the still waters of the Pirate coast, as Lord Curzon returned to his ship from visiting the Arab Sheikh who rules in Bahrein Island. A thousand tiny light specks twinkled upon the shore, and Arab boatmen, toiling at spoon-shaped oars, in becalmetd sailing dhows over the pearl banks, interrupted their chant of Allah to gaze upon the low-lying city of their homes, illuminated in honour of the Viceroy's visit.

The place is one of the most interesting of the stations in the Persian Gulf. It is the headquarters of the pearl-fishing industry; supports sixty thousand inhabitants; has a trade of little short of two million sterling annually, and prospects of an important future as a distributing centre for the mainland of Arabia.

Over every household of huts, surrounded with a palm-leaf fence, floated a flag of welcome. Many of these flags were the plain red Arab ensign. Others were of purple and of green, the national emblem of the kingdom of Nejd. The red and white of the Wahabee warrior sect was there and the green banner of the prophet. The red ones were mostly boat flags and often indicated where pearl-divers lived. The others were of more curious interest. In many cases they were garments of the women folk, hung out by husbands and brothers, this being the warmest welcome known to the coast, and indicative of confidence in, as well as of loyalty to, the British Raj.

The people of Bahrein have good reason for this attitude. The archipelago, of which their island is the chief, owes it present prosperity to the British protection it enjoys in common with the Arabian coast between Muscat and El-katur. Its Sheikh, Isa-Bin-Ali-Al-Khalifa who has been upon the Bahrein throne since 1869, occupies very much the position of the ruler of a native State in India. He conducts his own administration which is not in any way interfered with, so long as it is reasonably just and efficient. Great Britain guarantees him upon the throne; and requires, in return, that he shall look to her as suzerain. He may have no dealings with other powers. The arrangement works well upon the whole. Order is fairly maintained. The interior of the island is a garden of dates and pomegranates. There is a flourishing community of Indian traders. Eighty lakhs of rupees worth of pearls were collected in Bahrein waters alone in 1902-03, and the value of last season's catch will probably be nearly a crore. The exports are pearls, mother-of-pearl, and dates. The imports, which almost all come through Bombay, are rice, piece-goods, kerosine oil, and cutlery. About half a crore's worth of trade is done annually with the Arabian coast for which Bahrein is becoming, more and more, the distributing centre, the restrictions imposed by the Belgian Customs driving traffic which previously had its headquarters at Lingah upon the Persian coast to Bahrein.

Bahrein harbour affords but slight shelter to the steamers which visit it, the shamal, or tornado, which blows frequently during the winter months in the Persian Gulf, sweeping from the north on the outer anchorage boats obtain protection from the outlying coral reefs and are thus safe in all weathers, but the landing is inconvenient, and will remain so until the long talked-of pier is built. At present there is a sketch of water so shallow on the shore that passengers must wade or be carried by boatmen or on the backs of the sturdy donkeys which are a characteristic product of Bahrein.

The greater part of the island is but few feet above sea level. By its interior are some dark volcanic peaks, a few hundred feet high, which are known as Jebel Do Khan (the mountain of smoke) though they have been extinct from time immemorial. A feature which has not yet been satisfactorily explained is the fresh water springs. These gush out in a number of places, and serve to irrigate considerable areas of the land besides supplying the inhabitants. The water is pure and limpid. Its origin in a low-lying plain, with no mountains in sight, would be striking in any case. It is rendered more so by the ancient stone baths, dating from nine hundred years ago, which still stand at two of the principal orifices. The largest stream arises in what is known as the El Adhari (The Virgins) spring in the neighbourhood and the ruins of an ancient town. Similar springs bubble up in the bay and supply the pearling boats, the owners diving with earthen pots which they fill with fresh water at the bottom, or making the stream pour out above the level of the surface by ingeniously plugging the mouth of the spring with a millstone in the centre of which is inserted a long hollow bamboo to serve as an escape pipe. Similar springs occur on the Arabian coast of El Hassa twenty or thirty miles away. Their occurrence, in this almost rainless region, points to a supply in the highlands of Nejd, which may account for the rumoured fertility of this little known portion of Arabia. There would almost seem to be an underground river of considerable size flowing into the gulf, but the whole phenominon is an obscure one.

The pearl fishing is largely in the hands of Indian traders (Banyans) who support the Arab divers throughout the year and take what they bring up, in the pearling months of the summer, in payment. The divers outfit is simple in the extreme. It consists of a horn nose clip, a little wax to plug the ears, some leather, thimble-like, finger guards, and in the spring a cotton robe as a protection against stinging Jelly fish. Sharks occasionally attach them. They also suffer from perforation of the ear-drum and other maladies consequent upon their diving the depths to which they penetrate being considerable, fourteen fathom water being sometimes visited. The boat-owners and not the divers reap the lions share of the profits, but the industry as a whole is flourishing. The Sheikh raises a small sum from the boats as a tax but this is not an important impost.

The bulk of the revenue is derived from the Customs which are farmed out by the Sheikh to a local buniah. The duty is an all-round one of five per cent on both imports and exports, ad valorem; but pearls are exempt from the duty, and goods landed at Bahrein for exportation to the Arabian coast pay only one duty of two and a half per cent. The last named is indefensible, economically, but is not sufficiently heavy to interfere seriously with the trade. A lightly assessed land revenue is also raised by the Sheikh.

The British Agent, Mr. Goskin, looks after the interests of the trading community, including natives of India and the German firm which is represented at Bahrein. There is also a small establishment of American missionaries, who have started an admirable hospital and are doing devoted work amongst the poor. The head of the mission is the Revd. S. M. Zwemer whose scholarly work, "Arabia, the cradle of Islam," is a mine of information about the island.

The antiquities include Phœnician mounds, dating back to the Babylonian epoch, the ruins of a Mosque nine hundred years old, which shows signs of the covering up of "Shiah" incriptions to give place to "Sunni" ones as the one sect overcame the other.

Indian rupees and pice are now current in Bahrein, where they have to a large extent displaced the depreciated Maria Theresa dollar, and the quaint "long bit," a coin shaped like a bent nail, and of great antiquity, which still does duty on the Arabian mainland.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST REVENUES.

PREVOUS RECORDS BROKEN.

THE Port Trust returns for the first half of the current official year, ended 30th September, showed the satisfactory increase of Rs. 2,04,000 over those of the half year ended 30th September, 1902, the previous best on record.

The improvement has continued during the succeeding two months, and at the last meeting of the Board the Chairman mentioned that the receipts to 30th November aggregated Rs. 41,29,057, showing an increase of Rs. 31,98,784, or close upon four lakhs more than the first eight months of the preceding year.

BOMBAY'S NEW GOVERNOR.

ARRIVAL OF LORD LAMINGTON.

A CORDIAL WELCOME.

The P. and O. steamship Mongolia brought to Bombay on Saturday morning the Governor-Elect, his Excellency Lord Lamington, G. C. M. G. With the dawn the city was alive; and the crowds which thronged the streets represented all castes, classes, and communities. When the sun appeared over the sea the Apollo Bunder was filled with one of those brilliant assemblies which Bombay always produces to welcome those to whom she desires to do honour. Lord Lamington's coming has been awaited by the city with emotions of unqualified pleasure by all classes, and the impression which he created when introduced for the first time to those who are to be the subject of his administration could not but have heightened that feeling. The landing was timed to take place at eight o'clock, but it was fated to be a little later. The sun was high in the heavens before the signal guns announced the intelligence that the Mongolia was in sight, and it was nine o'clock before the steam launch left the side of the steamer, and that fact was indicated by the opening of the salute by the battleships lying in the stream. However, the unexpected period of waiting only heightened the anticipative emotions of the brilliant gathering in the Mandap. This structure was tastefully designed and charmingly decorated. In the entrance stood the guard of honour, the corporation, surrounded by a bevy of charmingly attired ladies, occupied the centre of the structure to the left of the carpeted aisle down which their Excellencies were expected to pass. On the opposite side were seated the native gentry of the city, and the extreme end of the structure was allocated to the Consular representatives of Foreign Powers, and the dignitaries of State, Church, and Military of the City and Presidency. The brilliant rays of the sun reflected in the sheen of uniforms and gay costumes made an attractive picture for their Excellencies when they ascended the Bunder steps. The Mongolia anchored far out in the stream opposite the Arthur Bunder. This was owing to the state of the tide. The ceremonial visit of the deputation, which took place before their Excellencies landed therefore occupied a considerable amount of time. However, the little tug bearing the new Governor at length steamed away, and the engine bell, responsive to the final order was the signal for the land battery salute, which announced to the whole city that the new Governor had landed. Lord Lamington was met at the top of the stairway by his Excellency Sir James Monteath and the members of his personal staff, and his Lordship was then introduced personally to the representative members of the large gathering. This was an onerous business occupying some minutes, but Lord Lamington is not unused to the trying ordeal of oriental ceremonial, and he passed through it with an easy grace which was shared by his consort. Having inspected the guard of honour he returned to the dais where reposed the casket containing the address of the Municipal Corporation. Lord Lamington whose initial address in this country shows that he will take keen interest in the doings of the civic authorities was evidently struck with the beauty of this artistic specimen of Indian silver ware. The duty of reading the address was performed by Mr. James MacDonald, the President of the Corporation, with the dignity which is one of his inherent characteristics.

SCENE AT THE BUNDER.

According to the official announcement the Governor-Designate was to land at 8 o'clock, but owing to the late arrival of the Mongolia, the landing did not take place until a quarter past 9 o'clock. The officials and the gentry who had been invited to attend being unaware of the non-arrival of the vessel began to drive to the Bunder from 7 o'clock, and within an hour the hamiana was well filled up. As the hour fixed for the landing of the new Governor approached, the people in the shamiana began making inquiries as to the cause of the delay. Their anxiety was, however, allayed by the firing of the signal guns at 10 minutes to 8 o'clock and the news soon flashed through the town that the vessel was entering the harbour. Almost immediately after the firing of the signal guns, his Excellency Sir James Monteath accompanied by Mr. J. H. Du-Boulay, Private Secretary, and Captains Balmain and Meynell, (Aides-de-Camp, arrived at the Bunder to receive the new Governor. His Excellency moved about the shamiana in which had gathered together a brilliant assemblage, conversing with various officials. At twenty minutes past 8 o'clock the Mongolia dropped anchor far off in the harbour opposite the Arthur Bunder. The Harbour Police had made arrangements to patrol the harbour in order to prevent the crowding of boats near the Mongolia and to keep the route from that vessel to the bunder clear of native crafts. The roads and streets were soon alive with carriages proceeding towards the bunder, where there was much bustle and excitement. The measured tramp of the soldiers the clank of their sabres and the sound of bugles showed that the military were busy preparing to line the route from the Bunder to the Flora Fountain. Immediately after the Mongolia had cast anchor, a Government deputation, consisting of Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. I. E., Chief Secretary to Government; Major W.C. Beevor, Military Secretary to H. E. Sir James Monteath; and Captain E. H. Bayford, D. S. O. Aide-de-Camp, put out in the Royal Indian Marine steam launch, Bee, and proceeded on board the Mongolia to receive the Governor-Designate.

In the meantime the officials and gentry who had been invited to attend had arrived at the Bunder which presented a picturesque appearance Under the supervision of Mr. R. R. Menneer, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, a large shamiana, gaily and tastefully decorated, had been erected at the extreme end of the Bunder, where the new Governor was to land. Here there had assembled a brilliant array of distinguished officials and gentry to bid him welcome and the uniforms of the naval and military officers and th Consular representatives the scarlet robes of his Majesty's Judges of the High Court, the costumes of, civilians, and the rich dresses of the ladies who were bedecked with costly jewels, presented an imposing spectacle. The Bunder and its environments having been decorated with a profusion of bunting and with Venetian masts surmounted with bannerets presented a gay appearance. The Shamiana was larger than is usually erected for similar seremonies, one compartment having been added for the accommodation of the guard of honour The structure measured 210 feet from east to west and 82 feet from north to south. It was divided into six blocks which were allotted according to the different ranks of the officials and gentry. Block A which was near the landing place was reserved for the highest officials and the heads of departments, block B for Foreign Consuls and native Chiefs and Princes; block C for members of the Corporation with a small enclosure for the Press; block D for other Civil, Naval and Military officers and officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers; block E for specially invited ladies and gentlemen; and block F for the general public. A compartment to the left of members of the Corporation and to the west of the central passage was reserved for the guards of honour. A straight passage carpeted with crimson baize ran through the whole length of the structure. On either side of the passage the poles supporting the roof were draped in white and pale yellow cloth. To these poles were fixed ornamental shields bearing devices representing the Star of India and the Prince of Wales's feathers worked in gold. In the central passage was displayed Lord Lamington's coat-of-arms and crests bearing the motto "Quid Clariu Astris." At the top of the landing steps was erected an arched passage, surmounted by a tower, over which floated the Union Jack. The Royal coat-of-arms, engirdled with bannerets, was arranged above the main entrance to the central passage, which was decorated with maroon hangings. The outlines of the entire frame-work was festooned. The whole ground was carpeted, while the landing steps and the passage through which his Excellency walked were covered with scarlet cloth. Couches and sofas covered with rich satin were arranged for the accommodation of the visitors. Plants in pots and tubs placed at intervals on either side of the centre passage added to the decoration. The coat-of-arms and crests of the Bombay Corporation were prominently displayed in the block in which the City Fathers had assembled. On the same side just behind the enclosure a guard-of-honour of a hundred rank-and-file belonging to the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, was drawn up with band and regimental colour under the command of Captain Hayter. The exterior of the shamiana was also gaily adorned with a liberal display of flags and bunting. Outside the shamiana was drawn up the Governor's body-guard under the command of Captain Crawford to escort the Governor-Designate from the Bunder to the Government House. Two State carriage, each drawn by four horses and outriders, were drawn up at the main entrance of the shamiana. An immense crowd of people had taken possession of the approaches to the Bunder, and it was no easy task for the police to keep the road clear of the surging humanity.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Amongst those present were :—

His Excellency Sir James Monteath, Acting Governor of Bombay; the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., Chief Justice of Bombay; the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton and the Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, members of the Governor's Council; Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, commanding the Bombay Forces; the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, the Hon. Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe, the Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice H. Batty, and the Hon. Mr. Justice H. E. Aston, all of the Bombay High Court; the Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. I. E., Chief Secretary to Government, Political, Special, Judicial, and Legislative Departments; the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E., Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust; the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust; the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses; the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate-General; the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Venilal, C. I. E; the Hon. Mr. J. M. Dick, Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce; the Hon. Mr. A. D. Younghusband; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola; the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare; the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit; the Hon. Mr. Naoroji Dorabji Khan alawalla; the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad; the Hon Mr. Vithaldas Damoder; the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University; the most Rev. Archbishop T. Dalhoff, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay; Captain W. S. Goodridge, C. I. E. R. N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Commissioner, Southern Division; Mr. E. C. Cappel, I. C. S., Commissioner of Customs; Mr. W. T. Morison, I. C. S., Secretay to Government, in charge Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments; Mr. W. H. White, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr G. O. W. Dunn, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. G. A. Anderson Secretary to Government, Railways; the Venerable Archdeacon Scott, Archdeacon of Bombay; Dom Sebastiao Jose Pereira, Bishop of Damaun; Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, commanding the Bombay District; Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Deputy Adjutant-General; Mr. J. H. Da Boulay, I. C. S., Private Secretary to his Excellency, the Governor; Major W. C. Beavor, Military Secretary to the Governor; Captain E. H. Bayford and Captain H. Meynell, Aides-de-Camp to the Governor; Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., Municipal Commissioner; Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs; Mr. G. F. Keatings Under Secretary to Government, Revenue, Finance, and Separate Departments; Mr. H. O. S. Showbridge, Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S; Mr. J. C. Branson, Accountant-General, Bombay; Mr. F. C. Lorimer, C. I. E; Mr. E. Giles, Director of Public Instruction; Surgeon-General W. McConaghy, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay; Mr. E. Gray, Collector of Bombay; Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S; Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court; Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police; Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Principal, Grant Medical College; Mr. Frank Whymper, Officiating Postmaster-General, Bombay; Mr. John Begg, Consulting Architect to Bombay Government; Mr. Cecil Burn, Principal, School of Art; Mr. Leslie Crawford, Sheriff of Bombay; Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Porter, R. E., Mint Master; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Milne, Assay Master, Lieutenant Colonel Callwell, commanding R. A. Colaba; Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Morris, Principal Medical Officer; Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. H. Hardy, commanding Cheshire Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Light, commanding 117th Marathas; Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Western, Assistant Adjutant-General.

His Highness Sir Shahu Chattrapatti, Maharaja of Kolhapur; H. H. Sir Sidi Ahmed Khan, Nawab of Janjira; Kumar Shree Vijaya Dooji, Chief of Dharampore; the Chief of Bhor; the Chief of Kagal the Chief of Roha in Cutch; H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan; and Prince Samatsingji of Palitana.

Viscount de Wram Consul-General for Portugal; Mr. Mahomed Emin Bey, Consul-General for Turkey; Chevalier R. de Vesteneck, Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire; Mr. E. Hopman, Consul for Germany; Mr. Otto Schiller, Consul for Chili; Mr. G. R. Johnson Consul for Denmark; Mons. Louis P. Voisson, Consul for France; Signor Giovanni Gorio, Consul for Italy; Mr. S. Hayashi Consul for Japan; Dr. E. F. Underwood Consul for Liberia; Mr. J. G. Bendieu, Consul for Netherlands; Mr. F. W. Bickel Consul for Norway and Sweden; Mr. W. F. Hamilton Consul for Siam; Don Rafael A. D. Solla Consul for Spain; Mr. W. T. Fee, Consul for the United States of America; Mr. Henry Temple Dodge Vice-Consul for the United States of America; Mr. John Zuberbuhler, Vice-Consul for Brazil; and Mr. Cowasji D. Rustomji Vice-Consul for Persia.

Commander Elderton, Assistant Director of the Royal Indian Marine; Commander Warden, Acting Port Officer; Commander Gordon, Assistant Port Officer; Major R. P. Chapman, commanding R. E.; Lieutenant-Colonel Rowan R. A., Ordnance Officer; Major C. M. Cartwright, Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General; Major C. E. Baynes, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Major G. C. Broome, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Major A. H. C. Creagh commanding 121st Pioneers; Major Balmain A. D. C. to the Governor; Major Tubin, commanding Colaba Depot; Captain Lord George S. Murray, A. D. C. to the Lieutenant-General; Captain Young; Captain W. B. Chambers, Calcutta Volunteers; Lieutenant Longhorne, R. A.; Lieutenant Deverille, Staff Officer, Colaba Depot; Lieutenant Vale, R. I. M.; Mr. R. R. Menecr, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Mirza Abas Ali Baig Oriental Translator to Government; Mr. G. C. Pilnston; Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate; Mr. H. N. Alexander; Major Barry, I.M.S.; Mr. S. Millett, Conservator of Forest; Mr. R. D Satna, Registrar High Court; Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Administrator General; Mr. J. McNeille Special Collector; Mr. T. D. Fry; Mr. A. K. Oliver; Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner of Bombay; Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji Special Collector; Mr. J. C. E. Bowen, Acting Government Solicitor; Mr. J. W. S. Dracup Fourth Presidency Magistrate; Mr. N. A. Moos, Director of the Observatory; Mr. C. P. R. Young and Mr. Mahomed Hoossin Hakim, Judges, Small Causes Court; Mr. A. Leicester Byrne; Dastur Dorab Peshotan Sanjana; Mr. N. Kemp; Mr. J. Hanl; Mr. Balkrishna Vassoodeo Pantarang; Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan; Rev. Father George; Mr. V. N. Mandlik; Mr. B. H. J. Ristomji and others.

Amongst the members of the Corporation were;—Mr. James MacDonald, President; Khan Bahadur A. R. Karias; Mr. A. P. Umvalla; Mr. Bhagvandas Narottamdas; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Mr. B. N. Seerval; Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar; Mr. Sassoon J. David; Dr. Da Monte; Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinatji; Dr. D. B. Naik; Mr. D. E. Wacha; Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram; Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Lalji; Mr. Fazulbhoy K. Ebrahim; Dr. G. B. Prabhakar; Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil; Sir Hurkisandas Narotamdas; Mr. Jaffarbhoy Rahimtoola; Mr. Jagmohandas Vurjivandas; Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, Bart; Mr. Jamsetji Carsetji Jamsetji; Mr. Jehangir B Petit; Mr. K. N. Kabraji; Mr. Kalliandas Keshavdas; Dr. K. E. Dahachanji; Mr. K. N. Wadia; Mr. G. Lanl; Mr. Mahomedbhai K. Ebrahim; Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; Mr. Alexander McKenzie; Mr. R. R. Menneer; Mr Mir Aun Ali; Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya; Dr. N. H. Sukhia; Mr. N. N. Saher; Dr. N. N. Katrak; Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy; Mr. J. Symington; Dr. C. H. Underwood; Dr. A. G. Vargas; Rao Bahadur V. K. Wandekar; and Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail.

THE LANDING.

At 10 minutes past 9 o'clock Lord and Lady Lamington with their two children, the members of the staff, and the Government deputation left the Mongolia for the shore. His Lordship's staff consisted of Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary, and Major Yarr, Medical officer. As the launch Bee conveying the Governor-Designate steamed past H.M.S. Fox, that vessel fired a salute of seventeen guns and lowered the flags from the main-masts. In a few minutes the Bee was alongside the landing steps. H. E Sir James Monteath with Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, Private Secretary, and Captains Balmain and Meynell, Aides-de-Camp, and Rissaldar Abdul Hamid, Native A.-D.-C., went down the stone staiz-case, and received the Governor-Designate and Lady Lamington as they stepped out of the launch, the Land Battery firing another salute of seventeen guns. Lord and Lady Lamington shook hands with H. E. Sir James Monteath and the members of the staff, including the Native A.D.C. On coming up to the top of the landing his Lordship and Lady Lamington were received by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice. Mr. Edgerley presented the members of the Council, Judges of the High Court, and other high officials to his Excellency, who shook hands with them. The foreign Consuls were next presented to his Lordship. Further up the central passage the native Chiefs were introduced to his Excellency, who shook hands with them. On approaching the Corporation's enclosure, Mr. Edgerley introduced Mr. James MacDonald, President of the Corporation, with whom his Excellency shook hands. The Governor-Designate accompanied by Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary, Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, and Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, then inspected the guard-of-honour, who presented arms. His Excellency returned to the Corporation's enclosure, where the President read the address which was as follows:—

THE CORPORATION'S ADDRESS.

To the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wallace Alexander Napier Ross, Cochrane-Baillie of Lamington, G.C.M.G., &c., Baron Lamington, Governor-Designate of Bombay. May it please your Lordship.—We, the President and members of the Municipal Corporation of this City, respectfully approach your Lordship to tender our cordial greetings on your landing here to assume the Governorship of the Presidency. We also beg to offer a hearty welcome to Lady Lamington. Having borne the responsibilities of high office as Governor of Queensland, you come to us with experience in the art of administration, which gives every assurance that the destinies of this Presidency for the next five years have been entrusted to tried and capable hands. When four years ago we welcomed your Lordship's predecessor to these shores, we had to deplore the prevalence of famine and pestilence in this Presidency, and famine and plague continued their ravages during the greater portion of Lord Northcote's Governorship. Your Lordship's advent among us is under somewhat happier auspices. Plague is unfortunately still among us, but the popular fright and unsettlement, which were its attendant evils in its earlier years, have now ceased. The rains have this year been plentiful, and though locusts are causing damage in some parts, there is every expectation of a normal harvest. We may hope, therefore, that your Lordship's administration will be comparatively free from the serious difficulties which beset those of your two immediate predecessors, their Excellencies Lord Northcote and Lord Sandhurst, and that during your term of office your Lordship will be able to advance the Presidency in moral and material prosperity to a much greater extent than has been possible in the past few years. Turning now to our own Municipal affairs, we beg leave to mention what is perhaps not unknown to your Lordship that in the efforts to cope with plague the resources of the Bombay Municipality have been very heavily taxed. Without taking account of the Municipality's annual contribution to the City Improvement Trust and the heavy expenditure on sanitary works and the maintenance of a greatly increased staff in our Health Department, the plague expenditure of this Municipality since plague began in 1896 has aggregated about sixty lakhs of rupees. To the expenditure incurred up to the 31st March, 1899, Government were good enough to contribute about 15 lakhs. In view of the circumstance that our plague expenditure under the direct control of Government is largely affected by Imperial considerations, this Municipality have a special claim for Government contribution. We respectfully trust that our efforts to secure financial assistance in this respect will meet with careful consideration at your Lordship's hands. Another matter of importance on which the Corporation will shortly approach Government is the concentration in the same hands of the administration of medical relief with that of sanitary conservancy. In view of the endemic character assumed by plague such a reorganization has become a matter of great urgency. This Corporation is willing to assume the whole responsibility of medical relief in the City if in accordance with the principles laid down in the local self-government despatches of the Government of India they are relieved by an equitable adjustment of an equivalent burden in the shape of Police charges. We trust that when our representation on the subject comes before your Lordship it will meet with your Lordship's favour and support. There is another urgent problem which demands careful, comprehensive, and statesmanlike handling. Here, as elsewhere, the overcrowding of the City has always created a situation with which it has been found difficult adequately to grapple. The operations of the City Improvement Trust have accentuated the difficulty, and the housing of the poor demands for its solution the conjoint action of Government and the civic authorities. We respectfully trust that your Lordship may see your way to constitute a joint representative committee to make a deliberate enquiry into the subject and devise practical measures for its solution. With these observations we once more beg to offer a warm welcome to your Lordship and to Lady Lamington, and to wish you a happy and prosperous career in the administration of your high office. We pray that Providence may bless you with health and strength to promote the welfare and happiness of the people placed under your care.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

The address which was printed on vellum was then enclosed in a handsome silver casket, and handed by the Chairman to his Excellency, who replied as follows:—Mr. President and members of the Municipal Council of Bombay,—I acknowledge with sincere thanks the address that you have been good enough to present to me, and it is my earnest hope that the generous and friendly sentiments you therein express are a true indication of the relations that shall subsist between us during my tenure of office in this important post of Governor of the Presidency of Bombay. It is a matter of deep gratification to me to be assured that the distressing conditions which prevailed during the Governorships of Lord Northcote and Lord Sandhurst, in the case of famine, it is reasonable to hope, have ceased to exist, and I trust it may be possible to further reduce the ravages of plague. I understand that attempts are being made to give protection against the local devastation caused by locusts. In respect of the request for financial assistance from the Government to meet the heavy expenditure incurred by your Municipality the matter shall receive my full consideration. It must even be the cause of anxious thought for a Government to appropriate the public monies on a basis fair and equitable to all classes of the community. With reference to the proposal for the Government to assume complete responsibility for Medical relief, your representation on the subject, when it comes before me, shall be duly attended to. The problem of dealing with the evils of over-crowding is a most difficult one, and I trust that my Government may be able to co-operate by legislation, but I believe it was not long ago decided that the appointment of a joint committee was not necessary. In these and all other matters of administration, I trust my Government may arrive at sound decisions, and work in sympathy with all those who take up duties on behalf of their fellowmen. I am glad to think that Sir James Monteath has been recently reponsible for the direction of affairs, as in his experienced and capable hands they could not be more efficiently managed. In conclusion, I again thank you for your kind welcome to Lady Lamington as well as to myself. It is long since that we returned from the important State of Queensland, and I am proud to again take service under the Crown in the administration of affairs of this great and historic Presidency. We are aware how completely Lord and Lady Northcote won both your respect and affection. Though we may not realize it, yet the wish of our hearts is to try and follow in the path they have marked out so brightly for us. Now as I stand on the threshold of my new office, my prayer is that, under the blessing of Providence, a full measure of prosperity may be in store for all who dwell within the residency, and that your noble City of Bombay may ever take its rank amongst the foremost cities of the world. (Loud cheers)

Mrs. MacDonald decorated his Lordship and Lady Lamington with huge garlands and presented to each a superb bouquet. Lord Lamington wore the insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George Lady Lamington was attired in a flowered muslin dress trimmed with old cream lace. She wore a cream chip hat daintily adorned with pink and white roses and a wrap of chiffon. The two children were interested spectators of the ceremonial function from the shoulders of attendant gentlemen. All appear to be enjoying robust health, the children especially wearing that rosy hue which denotes life in a more bracing climate than that of India. Lord Lamington's reply to the address was repeatedly applauded, and it evidently afforded keen satisfaction to the Municipal legislators who were chiefly interested in it. In the midst of a cheering throng their Excellencies, whose countenances expressed the satisfaction they had experienced at the cordial welcome held out to them, left the pendal, and proceeded in a Government House carriage to the Secretariat. Outside the Bunder their Excellencies received a cheer such as has certainly never been exceeded on the arrival of any previous Governor.

THE DRIVE THROUGH THE CITY.

The masses of the people had turned out in large numbers to have a look at the new representative of the King-Emperor in this Presidency and to view the preparations that had been made by the authorities and by loyal citizens to welcome him to these shores. The approaches to the Apollo Bunder and the circular space round the Wellington Fountain presented a spectacle of life, light, and colour—the uniqueness of which could hardly be surpassed even in an Eastern city. As his Excellency's procession started from the shamiana at the Bunder peals of cheers from the crowds and from the ladies and gentlemen assembled on the premises of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, the Yacht Club Chambers, Green's Mansions, the Esplanade Hotel Annexe, the Ripon Club, and the neighbouring buildings rang out to the echo, reverberating over a considerable distance, and were taken up further on by the dense masses who were packed along the sides of the roads. Handkerchiefs were waved and hats raised as the party passed by. The Sailors' Home had its flags, and the Wellington Fountain decoration was still more interesting. The latter was taken possession of by a surging mass of humanity; and all around the circular space thousands of spectators, in carriages and on foot, presented a rare spectacle which—as evidence of the devotion and loyalty of the Indian people to the British Throne—must have delighted the hearts of Lord and Lady Lamington. Turning into the Wellington Road by the Young Women's Christian Association rooms, the procession, escorted by the Bombay Light Horse and the Governor's Body-guard, hastened to the Secretariat, in the Council Room of which Lord Lamington assumed charge of the government of the Presidency. An elegant durbar-like seat had been arranged for his Excellency; and Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, the members of the Executive Council, and the Secretaries to Government were present on the occasion. Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Chief Secretary to Government, read the warrant of appointment, and the ceremonial was over in a few minutes.

Leaving the Secretariat at 9-55 a. m., under the escort of Governor's Body-guard, the coretge debouched into Hornby Road by the side of the Esplanade Hotel, where was to be observed another scene of unusual brilliance, in which members of the well-to-do classes, European and native ladies—vying with each other in a display of their costly garments and their still costlier jewels—had a conspicuous share. The cheering was kept up until the cortege—passing through the ranks of the troops of the garrison who lined the roads—reached about 10 a. m., the classic pile of the National Bank of India, and the adjacent buildings up to the northern limit of Messrs. Treacher and Co's. premises, including the Bombay Club, which was tastefully decorated; and the procession increased in interest as the cheering grew in volume. The footpaths on both sides of Hornby Road from the Wellington Fountain to the Victoria Terminus were taken possession of by densely packed masses of the people. The windows, balconies, and verandahs of the buildings along the line of the route were filled to their utmost capacity by members of the better classes. The Flora Fountain, facing Church Gate Street, was surrounded by hundreds of sight-seers. The premises of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, of Messrs, Parry, Smith and Co, Messrs. Combridge and Co., Messrs. Nuberg and Co., Messrs. Marcks and Co., Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co., in Esplanade Road; of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Watson's Buildings, Messrs. D. Macropolo, the Yokohama Specie Bank, Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, Raja Deen Dayal in Hornby Road, etc., were well decorated. Raja Deen Dayal showed a scroll with the inscription "Welcome to Lord and Lady Lamington." Prominent buildings like those of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, the Albart Buildings, the Standard Buildings, the Alice Buildings, the J. N. Petit Institute, Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's buildings, the Navsari Buildings, the Dwarkadas Dharamsey Buildings, the premises of the English Hotel and the New High School, etc., afforded immense facilities to sight-seers, who sent up peals of cheers as the cortege drove up. There was a kaleidoscopic presentment of races, and colours, and religions—Pathans and Afghans, hustling with Borahs, Hindus, and Parsees—while from many a window and balcony Bhattia, Bania, Parsee, and Brahmin ladies looked complacently upon the interesting scene. But the streets converging on the Victoria Terminus and its vicinity presented a scene of unusual excitement and animation. Dense throngs of men, women, and children had assembled in the roads and along the foot-paths. Their Excellencies frequently bowed their acknowledgments to the many demonstrations of welcome which greeted them on all sides. In several instances hats were raised and handkerchiefs were waved along the line of the route, affording further evidence of the people's affectionate regard and good will for the King-Emperor's representative.

A PICTURESQUE CROWD.

A new arrival could not have obtained a better view of the picturesque appearance presented by an Indian crowd, and of their placid temperament in the face of personal inconvenience, than was to be observed in the vicinity of the Victoria Turminus. The roads were decorated by strings of banners stretching overhead. The Cruickshank Road was thronged by immense crowds, and near the Esplanade Police Court was displayed a white scroll with the inscription—"Greetings to Lord and Lady Lamington from the loyal Persian inhabitants of Bombay." Further on near the Tract and Book Society's Depot was displayed another scroll with the inscription "Welcome to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington from the Imami Ismaili Khoja followers of H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan." In Kalbadevi Road were displayed scrolls with equally pleasing inscriptions, such as "Long live Lord and Lady Lamington is the fervent prayer of the Imami Ismail "Khojas" Bhuleswar showed another inscription—"May God shower his choicest blessings on Lord and Lady Lamington." Pydhonee showed another "Loyal Imami Ismail Khojas pray for long life and prosperity to Lord and Lady Lamington"; Bhendi Bazar near the Jail Road, had two—"Imami Ismaili Khojas pray for the welfare of Lord and Lady Lamington" and "Welcome to Lord and Lady Lamington from his Highness the Aga Khan's Jail Road Ismaili Khoja tenants." Near the Jail Road the thoroughfare was tastefully decorated by Mr. Jafferbhoy Cassum Moosa, the estate manager to his Highness the Aga Khan. The Bhendi Bazaar was thronged by dense masses of the native population, and denser masses thronged the Grant Road from the Jamsetjee Hospital to the foot of the Frere Railway Bridge. Here were displayed some more scrolls with the inscription "Imami Ismaili Khojas shall ever be loyal to the British Government"; "the loyal Dawoodi Borah inhabitants of Bombay shall ever pray for the long life and prosperity of Lord and Lady Lamington"; "the loyal Maratha community wish long life and prosperity to Lord and Lady Lamington"; and further up in Gowalia Tank road, near Messrs. Kemp and Co's. Dispensary, was displayed another inscription—"the loyal Marathas offer their most cordial greetings to Lord and Lady Lamington." Turning into Gibbs Road at 10-30 a. m, the cortege drove up at a fast pace until it reached the end of the Ridge Road when the descent towards the private road to Government House commenced; and Government House was reached in twenty minutes. In the first carriage drawn by four horses with outriders sat Lord and Lady Lamington with Lieut. Colonel Owen, Military Secretary, and Major Beevor Medical Officer. In the second carriage were the two children of their Excellencies (boy and girl) and Captain Bayford, A. D. C., while in the third carriage were Captain Meynell, A. D. C., and Rissaldar Bahadur Shaik Abdul Hamid, Native A. D. C. Lord and Lady Lamington were received by Sir James Monteath, Mr. Du Boulay, and Captain Balmain. Lord Lamington went down and inspected the guard of honour furnished by the 121st Pioneers and the Governor's body guard which was drawn up under the command of Captain Crawford. Photographs of the arrival at Government House and of the inspection of the guard of honour and the body guard were taken by Rajah Deen Dayal. The guard of honour marched back playing; and by 11 a. m. Government House had resumed its usual quietness.

MILITARY AND POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

The whole of the troops in the Garrison, both European and native, and two regiments of volunteers belonging to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Corps, were brought into requisition to line the route from the Apollo Bunder to the Flora Fountain. Colonel Owen, Military Secretary, and Captain Bayford, A. D. C., accompanied their Excellencies' cortege to the Government House while Colonel Hardy, of the Cheshire regiment, superintended the troops lining the roads. The 76th and the 6th companies of the Royal Garrison Artillery, about 100 strong under the command of Lieut. Fitzgerald, Lieut. Sandford, 2nd Lieut. McClean, Major Nelson, and Lieut. Bateson lined the road on both sides from the Bunder head to Messrs. Bhicaji's establishment. This line was continued right up to the Y. W. C. A. Building, past the Wellington Fountain, by a large body of Cheshires in four companies, about 430 in number, under the command of Colonel Hardy, Major Grove, and Lieuts. Grove, Walker, Bean, Lecky, Wilson, and Dent, and Captain Ash. The men of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Corps numbering 142 were commanded by Major Dunlop, Major Rogers, Major Sharpe, Captain Snell, and Lieut. Heath, and the Railway Volunteers under Lieuts Ratcliff and Durnford joined these to form an unbroken line from the Bunder to the Secretariat. The first battalion, Cheshire Regiment, had detailed a guard of honour of 100 rank-and-file with band and regimental colours under Captain Hayter, Lieut. Ramsay, and Lieut. Carey at the Apollo Bunder to receive his Excellency, while at the Secretariat a guard of honour of 100 rank-and-file, with band and regimental colours, was detailed by the 117th Marathas under Subedar Sitaram and two other native officers. From the south entrance of the Secretariat the line of troops was continued by the 117th Marathas, 364 in number, under the Command of Colonel Light, and 16 native officers, past the steps of the Secretariat and its north entrance, to the Watson's Esplanade Hotel down the end of the University Gardens, where they were joined by the 121st Pioneers. The Pioneers numbering 164 were under the command of Captain Creagh and Lieuts. Ellis and Scott and four native officers, and lined the route from the University Gardens to the Flora Fountain. A guard of honour of 100 rank-and-file, with band and regimental colours, of the 121st Pioneers, under Subedar Sicunderkhan, was stationed at the Government House to receive their Excellencies. The bands played the first six bars of the National Anthem on each occasion. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery as his Excellency landed at the Apollo Bunder steps, and another salute of 17 guns was fired shortly after that when the flag at the Secretariat was hoisted to announce the assumption of office by his Excellency.

A very carefully prepared programme was carried out by the members of the Bombay Police Force between the time their Excellencies stepped on the Indian soil and their arrival at the Government House, Malabar Point. Mr. H. G. Gell, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the assistance of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. R. P. Lambert, made excellent arrangements for the preservation of peace and order and the regulation of the traffic by a very judicious distribution of the members of the Police Force of all ranks, both Europeans and natives, all long the route of their Excellencies' procession though the town. At the Apollo Bunder carriages were allowed so approach the Bunder by the road passing in front of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home till about 9 a. m, after which time the course was diverted to the Lansdowne Road from the Wellington Fountain. About quarter to nine o'clock the Esplande and the Hornby and Cruickshank Roads were closed to heavy traffic, which was also suspended for about fifteen minutes along the Kalbadevie the Bhendi Bazaar and the Parel Roads between 9-30 a.m. and 10 a m. Superintendent Grennan was in charge of all the police arrangements at the Bunder and along the route from the Bunder up to the Money School, while Superintendent Sloane was posted at the landing steps to preserve order there. Near the s. s. Mongolia and the water way between her and the landing place, Inspector Wilkins kept a strict watch to prevent the crowding of boats. Superintendent McDermott, assisted by other subordinate officers, was engaged in preserving order at the Bunder, while Inspector Sullivan was responsible for all the internal arrangements of the pendal. At and near the Secretariat excellent order was maintained under the supervision of Inspector Hamilton, while Superintendent Sanderson remained at the Secretariat steps till the State-carriage left for the Government House. A Sowar was stationed at the Wellington Fountain, and, on noticing their Excellencies cortege start, galloped to the Secretariat and waited there till the firing of the salute. He proceeded in advance of the State carriage to give notice of the approaching procession. Inspector De Burgh of the Mounted Police at the head of four Sowars accompanied their Excellencies from the Apollo Bunder to the Secretariat and thence to the Government House, Malabar Point, keeping 20 yards in advance along the whole route. Superintendents Stanford, Williamson, Nolan, and Barnett were in charge of the route from Money School to Malabar Point and patrolled the limits assigned to them.

LORD LAMINGTON'S ASSUMPTION OF OFFICE.

The following proclamation was issued on Saturday:—Whereas his Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord Lamington, G. C. M. G., has been appointed by his Majesty the King and Emperor of India to the office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies, it is hereby proclaimed that his Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord Lamington has this day in the morning assumed charge of the Government of Bombay and its Dependencies, and taken his seat under the usual salute from the Garrison, and all persons are required to obey his Excellency the said Lord Lamington as Governor and President in Council accordingly.

At Government House on Saturday night heads of departments and the chief civil and military officials were entertained at dinner. Lady Lamington was not sufficiently well to be present, but her ladyship attended the reception which followed and at which many invited guests

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

ALTHOUGH the Liberals profess to be quite satisfied that the vote of the agricultural labourer is from their point of view, all right, they cannot be quite so sure about the urban working population, especially that numerous section which does not owe allegiance to trade union leaders. My own observation is that in London, at all events, a good many Liberal workmen—perhaps not those of the more highly skilled trades—have had their belief in the virtues of free trade considerably shaken by Mr. Chamberlain's extraordinarily vigorous and telling speeches. I do not say that they have decided to vote for preferential tariff, but they are, or at all events were, until a few days ago, like so many of their betters, sitting on the fence. It is expected that Lord Rosebery's triumphant—for it was triumphant—visit to South London, where on Wednesday he addressed a huge and enthusiastic audience in the Surrey Theatre, and also a big over flow meeting, will have some effect on the masses of the Metropolis. We shall see. At present I am doubtful about the prospects in London of the Free Trade party, but if by wise Lewisham where the Conservative majority at the last contest approached 2,500, then I shall think their present confidence justified. Some of Lord Rosebery's friends say that he and Mr. Chamberlain are the only two men to whom the country cares to listen, and perhaps they are right, but the most effective speeches on the Free Trade side have been delivered, not by Lord Rosebery, but by Lord Goschen. I am not sure, however, that I ought not to make an exception in the case of the speech made by the Duke of Devonshire at the imposing if extremely decorous gathering of the Free Food Unionists at the Queen's Hall on Tuesday. As the "Times" laments the Duke's speech showed a hardening of his attitude towards fiscal reform, and many amongst those who listened to him were surprised at the vigour of his language. "When the Duke does wake up, he let you know," one member of the audience was heard to remark. He specially dwelt upon the prevailing obscurity as to the real intentions of the Government. "The other day, my right hon. friend, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, whom I am glad to see on this platform said at Bristol that he had no doubt that, before the country was asked to pronounce on the policy, the people would be placed in full possession of all the proposals which the Government had to make. I hope Sir Michael Hicks Beach may be right, but until they do I confess that for myself I am not prepared to tender an expression of unqualified confidence in policy of the Government, of which I do not feel that I have any adequate knowledge, and as to which I also confess that I entertain some grave misgivings. But if I have some misgivings as to the policy of the Government, there is another policy which I think I do understand, and which I do not distrust, but which I am prepared with all my might to oppose. I wish I knew what is the view which the Government take of that policy. No direct reference was made to it in the Sheffield speech. It was no doubt tenderly and delicately—too tenderly and too delicately for me—touched upon. The Prime Minister referred to the fiscal divisions which had unfortunately grown up between ourselves and the Colonies. He spoke of them as an evil for which it might be too late now to find a solution, but any proposed solution for which would involve taxation of food; and he announced that in his judgment opinion was not ripe for the taxation of food. That is not a repudiation—(cheers)—nor was it, I think, intended to be a repudiation—of the principle of food taxation." He proceeded:—"If I had been present at that meeting, as a then member of the Government, I might have been, I should have been, tempted, when the Prime Minister uttered these words to have interjected an observation. I should like to have added when he said that in his judgment opinion was not ripe for the taxation of food 'And I hope to Heaven it never will be.' Would the Prime Minister have said 'Amen' to that declaration?" Here is his conclusion:—"Mr. Chamberlain says that I am content that my name should go down to posterity as a drag on the wheel. If he will allow me a slight modification of the phrase I am content to accept it. A drag is not an unimportant part of the mechanism of the motor-car or the locomotive. It is an important and sometimes a necessary part. More than ever is it necessary now when the engine-driver has got down and allowed another to take his place, and when that other is running the locomotive at full speed down the line and against all the signals. More important than what I think or how my name will go down to posterity is the question—'What are our leaders, the leaders of the Unionist party, going to do with this policy?' To me it seems they are rapidly allowing the guidance of their party to fall from their hands. I trust it will not be long before they tell us whether they intend to join their late colleague in his retrograde career or how long they intend to sit still as silent spectators or listeners while that colleague assumes all the duties, privileges, and the responsibilities of leadership."

A friend recently back from India said to me just now that he thought the Duke's speech had fallen flat. I do not think my friend realises the influence possessed by a man like the Duke of Devonshire in a country like this. In my judgment the Duke's speech has done Mr. Chamberlain more injury than all the speeches of Lord Rosebery put together so far as the upper middle classes are concerned.

HUMOURS OF POLITICS.

That rather breezy politician Mr. George Harwood, M. P., addressing a meeting the other night expressed surprise that a friend of his present should want to get into Parliament, as the House of Commons is the dullest place in the world. But though that is true enough, politics may sometimes be amusing even in the days when the Parliamentary wit has ceased to exist. A reference by the Duke of Devonshire at the Queen's Hall meeting to "the whole edifice hanging together" revives a story which Lord Randolph Churchill used to be fond of telling. A Tory orator blessed with more zeal than ability was addressing an anti-home Rule audience when in an excited manner he appealed to heaven to give its benediction upon the new alliance between Conservative and Liberal Unionists. "May they," he said in a sanctimonious manner, "all hang together," whereupon a wicked Radical present uttered a loud "Amen." Not in the sense that our poor brother means," continued the Tory speaker, "but may they all hang together in accord and concord;" and the Radical replied: "Any cord'll do, Lord; any cord'll do!" Up to the present Fiscalitis has not given us many good jokes, though a very good one is told by the 'Daily Despatch." "A few days ago Sir John Gorst visited Halifax to distribute the prizes to some successful scholars, and the day following was invited to take lunch with the Liberal member for Halifax, Mr. J. W. Whitley. After lunch, and in the hurry of his departure, Sir John picked up Mr. Whitley's umbrella from the stand and went off to catch his train. The rain having decided upon a brief interval of rest, Mr. Whitley had no occasion to use an umbrella that day, and was unconscious of the mistake until a letter from Sir John the next day apprised him of it. Sir John's letter ran:—'Dear Mr. Whitley,—I regret to say that I rewarded your hospitality by stealing your umbrella and leaving my own behind. Do not trouble to send it by post. When you come up to London we can exchange.' With typical Yorkshire eriosity Mr. Whitley, whose umbrella was so dilapidated as to be hardly worth putting by for a rainy day, went to the hall-stand to inspect what he had got as a substitute, and, finding that Sir John had left a spick and span guinea umbrella, he wrote at once to his quondam guest:—'Dear Sir John,—As I find that the value of my imports vastly exceeds that of my exports, I have no inclination to retaliate, and will in this case take it lying down.'"

FREE FOOD UNIONISTS AND THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

By the way I see that the country graduates who form so important a part of the electorate of Cambridge University are beginning to murmur at Sir John Gorst's action, and this is probably not regarded by the honourable member as a joke. He is in pretty much the same opinion as Mr. Winston Churchill M. P., though the Cambridge electors are not likely to treat their representative with the discourtesy that is being shown to his young friend by some of his constituents. Mr. Churchill has found the doors of at least two conservative clubs of Oldham closed against him this week and there is a promise of more sport in that town. Lord Hugh Cecil, has also in Greenwich had to submit to the discomfiture of a Chamberlainite resolution being passed almost unanimously after he had spoken against it, and Lord George Hamilton's position in the Ealing division seems to be growing worse. The Acton Conservative Association has now expressed its opinion upon the conduct of the ex-Secretary of State for India, and although not so brutally couched as the Chiswick Association, gives the able lord an unmistakable notice to quit, unless he unequivocally supports the policy of the Government as it is or may be defined by Mr. Balfour. The Queen's Hall meeting has evidently given great offence to the Conservative wire-pullers, and the position of the Free Trade Tories is becoming extremely painful to them. Most of them appear to be more than ever threatened with political extinction unless the Liberals consent not to oppose them at the general election, and even so they cannot all of them expect to be returned. It is by the way a strange coincidence—if it be a coincidence that at the present we are hearing much less about passive resistance and other questions, respecting which Liberal Free Traders and Conservative Free Traders do not see eye to eye. From what the Duke of Devonshire said at the Queen's Hall, it is clear that the two sections of the Free Trade party have come to a decision to join forces, but views seem to be marching rapidly in that direction, now that Mr. Balfour's determination to hold no party together if he possibly can.

INDIA AND THE FISCAL QUESTION.

It seems to have been expected in some quarters that Mr. Chamberlain would either at Cardiff or Newport have responded to the invitation of Printing House Square and said something about India, but as before he left it severely alone. Perhaps he has not yet had time to study the economic conditions of our Eastern Empire or it may be that he is waiting to see what decision Mr. Brodrick and his Council arrive at with reference to the despatch of the Government of India recently received from Simla. What the nature of that despatch is may possibly be known in India. I cannot lay claim to having obtained communications on the subject from any Himalayan Mahatma, but my impression is that the views submitted by the Viceroy in Council to the authorities at home will not, to say the least, be entirely satisfactory to Mr. Chamberlain, if he has any hopes of the Indian Government joining in his scheme. I have been unable to find among Anglo-Indians, whether Free Traders or Chamberlainites—and in London the latter appear to be in a majority—any who approve of Sir Charles Elliot's singular suggestion that India should for a problematical advantage consent to reduce the Customs duty on Lancashire cottons without altering the corresponding excise duty on the manufactures of her own mills and to lower the import charges on Cheshire Salt "so as to help it in its competition with up-country salt." If Sir Charles Elliott had heard some of the things I have heard about his proposal from the lips of eminent Indian authorities, I fear his amour propre would be wounded. By the way Sir C. Elliott, in replying to Sir Edward Sassoon's criticism, mentions the probability of the area under cotton cultivation in India, being extended under Mr. Chamberlain's scheme. But is there so very much scope for such an extension? I have always understood that only in certain parts of the peninsula is the soil suitable for cotton growing. In yesterday's 'Times' there is a sarcastically worded letter from a Lancashire Liberal member, Mr. Alfred Emmott, who considers Sir C. Elliot's proposal "most valuable," inasmuch as he goes the whole hog and frankly desires to tax raw material.

Sir Charles Elliott's suggestions show a grasp of the situation far superior to that of the other two statesmen, essrs. Balfour and Chamberlain. Under it, Mr. Emmott imagines all produce of all foreigners would be taxed, while that of the Empire would be admitted free. "Under such conditions our Colonies and dependencies might be treated with absolute fairness, and, provided the taxes were high enough, we might eventually have a self-contained Empire. I is true the continuance of Excise duties on cotton manufacture in India, combined with free imports to our cotton cloths, would look strange when contrasted with bounties on iron manufactured in Canada and a heavy import duty on the iron we send them; but the whole question is one of bargain—a bargain between ourselves and each separate colony and dependency, be it remembered—'and every party to a bargain must give up something.' It is true bargains may engender friction; it is true that friction may break up the Empire; still Sir Charles Elliott's scheme for the taxation of raw materials is necessary if we are to have a self contained Empire, and an Empire in which each part is fairly treated by us."

Having dealt with Sir C. Elliott who would admit Lancashire piece goods into India without any or very little duty I quite expect that Mr. Emmott will find it necessary to reply to Mr Romesh Chunder Dutt who would shut out Lancashire piece-goods altogether if he had his own way. The night before last at the South Place Institute, Finsbury, Mr. Dutt delivered an address, in which he repeated the well-known arguments of the late Mr. Justice Ranade and other thinkers of his school in favour of an Indian protectionist policy for India. He declared as might have been expected that 'England would act with injustice if that protection which was enjoyed by her colonies was denied to India. But while he is all for protection against British manufactories, Mr. Dutt, patriot as he is, will not listen to talk of preferential duties. The export trade of India requires no stimulus; indeed Mr. Dutt almost talks as if he would prohibit any exports at all. India does not want to send out more raw cotton and cotton twist as she wanted it all for her own weaving industry. She does not want any preferences for jut or opium as they are practically monopolies. Her export of hides is sufficiently abundant owing to famines killing off so many animals, and so forth. Lord Sandhurst was one of the speakers last night on the fiscal question, and in his speech at Weymouth he also referred to India. Unless, however, the reporters have treated him badly his remarks on this head were not particularly illuminating. "Referring particularly to India," he said, I quote from the "Times" "that if we superseded free trade in England those who wanted protection in India would demand it too." That may be true, but it is not new. "We must remember that the whole of our rule in India depended upon the character England had maintained for disinterestedness, integrity, and their desire to do the best for that country. Mr Chamberlain's policy would undermine that feeling and would prove most disastrous in the long run." We may expect more lucidity from Mr. J. M. Maclean when he comes to read his paper before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts on December 10 The title of his paper "India's place in an Imperial Federation" does not imply that he will not have something to say about the fiscal question. I fancy he will have a good deal to say on the subject, and I shall perhaps not be far out if I predict that one of his contentions will be that Free Trade has been invaluable to India. He, I believe, is still an out and out Cobdenite, while Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P., who is to preside on the occasion, has just been telling his constituents that he has no sort of hesitation in supporting the policy of defensive retaliation. I have been asked by a reader of the "Bombay Gazette," if I can say what are the views of former Financial Members of Council regarding the Chamberlain proposals. Lord Cromer is believed to be the Free Trader, he was when in India. Sir David Barbour, I am told, is against Mr. Chamberlain, but I have no means of knowing the opinions of Sir Clinton Dawkins. Mr. J. F. Finlay, so long connected with the Indian Financial Department, and lately acting member of the Viceroy's Council, is reported to be anti-Chamberlainite and so I understand is Mr. J. E. O'Conor, the able ex-Director-General of Statistics. But none of these gentlemen have, so far as I am aware, made any public profession of their fiscal faith, and so what I have said about them must be taken as gup. As the controversy develops (if it does not come to an abrupt close which few expect), perhaps they may declare themselves. It would certainly be an advantage if we could have the opinions of such men as Sir David Barbour and Mr. O'Conor on the Indian aspect of the question.

SIR CHARLES PRITCHARD.

In the issue of the "Times" two days ago, which contained an obituary notice of the late Sir Blundell Maple, M. P. extending beyond a column in length, a few bare lines only were devoted to the career of an Indian Civilian the late Sir Charles Pritchard who perhaps is to a greater degree than any other Civil servant of his time, has impressed his strong personality on the history of the Bombay Presidency, in which he had served during the greater part of his official career. Whether as an Assistant Collector and Magistrate, in his younger days, or afterwards as the head of the great Salt Department of the Presidency and Commissioner of Customs, or later still as Commissioner in Sind, Member of Council at Bombay (where he was the Colleague of Lord Harris Sir Raymond West, and Mr Herbert Birdwood), or during his last year in India as a member of the Supreme Government, he brought to the discharge of his duties a rare capacity for affairs, an indomitable will and untiring energy, and was able to render service of incalculable value to the people of Western India. It is not too much perhaps to say that an abler and stronger public servant was never sent to India. But all such things do not seem even yet to count for much in public estimation in England in comparison with the incidents of better known but less distinguished lives nearer home. The people of the Bombay Presidency will not, however, soon forget Sir Charles Pritchard and his work. If he ruled with an iron hand, which he did not care always to hide in a velvet glove, and if in consequence he made some enemies, yet his friends were far more numerous; and friends and foes alike have always regarded with admiration the outcome of his vigorous reorganisation of great Departments of State. What would not such a man have done, for instance, for our own War Office? It is a strange thing that no seat was ever found for him in the "Council of India."

The funeral service took place this afternoon at All-Saints Church, Margaret Street, and was largely attended, amongst those present being Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Ashburner, Sir Arthur Trevor, Sir William Bisset, Mr. Alexander Rogers, Sir Evan James, Sir James Peile, Sir Charles Ollivant, Mr. John G. Moore, Dr John Pollen, Mr. H. T. Ommanney, Colonel Herbert Brackenbury, R.A., and many London friends. Sir William Lee-Warner was unavoidably prevented from attending. A smaller company followed the body in a storm of rain to the grave in the vast cemetery at Norwood, and included his sister and his youngest son; another near relative, Captain Cotton, and Col. Richmond Crauford, Sir Evan James, Mr. H. M. Underwood Col. Watson, Sir Arthur Trevor, and Sir Charles Ollivant.

PERSIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

BRITISH TRADE IN PERSIA.

MR. J. D. REES, C. I.E., late additional member of the Viceroy of India's Council, delivered a lecture on Persia and the 'Persian Gulf," at the London Institution on Nov. 23. He illustrated with lantern slides routes he had travelled over in different parts of Persia, and contended that the country was not altogether the arid unpopulated desert it was supposed to be by many people.

Perhaps the main lines of communication alongs which alone post horses could be obtained justified the popular idea of the nature of Persia but he found that the remote districts were by no means wantings in population and cultivation, not did the inhabitant appear to be specially poor or oppressed. He had found them a kindly and hospitable people, and he had no hesitation in saying that anyone who knew the language and treated the inhabitants courteously could travel through these remote districts without molestation. The people liked to talk to him about England and London; but their acquaintance with our manners and customs was not very profound. He was laid up in a hut on the mountains with an attack of illness, during which the people of the hut were most solicitous in their attention to him. On his recovery he wish to leave them some money but they declined to accept it, saying they knew that in London no one paid for anything. (Laughter.) Dealing with the question of commerce the lecturer said that neither the general trade nor British trade in Persia was declining. The Baghdad railway scheme had for the present at any rate been dropped, and it now appeared that France as well as England had been unwilling to assist in subscribing the capital. It was nevertheless necessary for this country to be on its guard in respect of this insidious project, to which we could be no consenting party unless it provided for our predominance in Mesopotamia and for a commerce in the Gulf wholly and exclusively under British protection. He was not satisfied about the present position of Koweit. No doubt we had quite recently prevented the debarcation there of a Turkish force; but he believed that the Turkish suzerainty over the place had never been formally abandoned. The question was receiving the attention of Lord Lansdowne, who last session had defined the British position in the Persian Gulf with a precision and firmness hitherto wholly wanting, and as Lord Curzon, than whom there was no greater authority, was at present touring along the shores of the Gulf, those interested in this grave question, so vital to the political and commercial interests of Great Britain and the empire, might feel satisfied that it was on the way to a satisfactory solution. Improvement of communications from the northern shores of the Gulf into the Hinterland was urgently required, and there were tracks capable of conversion into excellent roads, which would enable us still to compete with Russia even in northern Persia. Indeed, at present English grey and white goods sold right up to the shores of the Caspian, and it was probable that Russian prints and Turkey red twills only beat our products of the like nature because of the special railway and steamer rates conceded by the Russian Government to Russian exports to Persia and to the drawback allowed on Moscow goods. With regard to the commercial treaty with Persia he did not think it was so damaging to British trade as had been represented in some quarters. After careful inquiry into the result of the new tariff on cotton goods, he believed that British importers were not prejudiced, and our chief exporting firms were, it was understood, not dissatisfied with it. As regarded tea however, the increase of 80 per cent must necessarily raise the retail price very considerably, and it was understood that importation from India by the new Quetta Nushki route had for the time, at any rate, received a severe check. There would, no doubt, be great difficulty in getting the sanction of Parliament for the expenditure of money upon opening up communication with the interior of Persia from the Gulf, but if the Colonies were in future to be the dominating factor in imperial trade and finance, why should not India which paid its way and was of such great assistance to Britain, have its share of attention? Our interest in Persia and the Gulf was due to the fact that at the present time they were practically Indian frontiers. The Shah—a spendthrift and spiritless Sovereign—would certainly barter the independence of the ancient Persian Monarchy, and it was not too soon to think of the division of the country. The visit of the Viceroy of India to the Gulf was of special importance, for it showed that it was the conviction of Lord Curzon that the Gulf and its shores were the actual frontiers of our Eastern Empire, and therefore needed attention. The recent trade treaty with Persia gave us a right to be consulted in future with regard to tariffs, which we had not had under the old arrangements, and as the present tariff was a revenue tariff, England receiving the same terms from Persia as Russia, the Foreign Office had not been so blind as was sometimes represented. With regard to tea, however, he could not but believe that the enormous increase in the tariff was dictated by Russia to Persia, to prevent the smuggling of tea over her protected border, and at the same time to injure the trade from India by the Nushki route, which, as he had said, had suffered from the tariff.

INDIA AND PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS.

MR. EDWARD WAKEFIELD writes to the "Manchester Guardian":—A branch of the fiscal question which has, perhaps, more interest for your readers than any other is the treatment of raw materials as a subject of preferential or protective taxation.

In his Glasgow speech, where he first disclosed the details of his tariff proposals, Mr Chamberlain stated that the free import of raw materials would not be interfered with. He omitted, however, to say what he meant by raw materials and the vague outline that he gave of an all-round duty averaging 10 per cent. on manufactured or partly manufactured imports obviously left a wide loophole for the taxation of many classes of goods which are to all intents and purposes raw materials. He has since made a further disclosure which destroys all confidence in his assurance that raw materials will continue to come in free under his scheme.

You are no doubt aware that the position of India in the event of the United Kingdom going back to Protection is being discussed with profound anxiety by leading men concerned with the commerce finance or administration of that great division of the Empire. One of these Sir Manherjee Bhownaggree, M.P. recently wrote to Mr. Chamberlain pointing out that he had made no allusion to India in his speeches and urging him to explain how Indian trade would be affected by his policy. To this request Mr. Chamberlain replied from Highbury on Nov. 3, and his letter contains a matter of such importance to Lancashire that I venture to draw the attention of your readers to it.

Mr. Chamberlain declares that he has purposely abstained from any allusions to India in his speeches for two reasons. One is that he has had no opportunity of learning the opinion of any representative authority connected with India. The other is that, as India has not joined the self-governing colonies in asking for preference it is not necessary to consider her. He admits that she cannot be forced to join, and he assumes that she will not do so voluntarily. He then commits himself to this very significant statement:—"Personally, I believe she would be greatly the gainer, as she could have preferential arrangements with regard to tea, indigo, and wheat, and other of her principal products."

This clearly shows that, in spite of his denials, Mr. Chamberlain does include raw materials within the scope of his preferential policy. His words can have no other meaning than that, if India refuses to abandon her Free Trade system in favour of preferential trade her tea, indigo, wheat and other principal products will be taxed on arrival in British ports. Now indigo is decidedly a raw material, because, though it is obtained from nature by a mechanical process, it has no use whatsoever except in the Industrial arts.

The special mention of indigo as one of the commodities to be taxed under the preferential tariff therefore is a plain indication of what Mr. Chamberlain really intends, and the further reference to other principal products is still more ominous. Indigo, in fact, is no longer a very great item. Owing to the discovery of synthetic substitutes, the export has fallen from £5,000,0001. in 1896 to 1,250,000 in 1902 and of the latter the United Kingdom took only £370,000. What, then are the principal products of India besides tea, indigo and wheat which would be taxed under Mr. Chamberlain's tariff? They are jute, £4,000,000; seeds £2,500,000; hides and skins £2,000,000 rice £1,000,0001.; wool, £500,000; coffee £450,000; cotton £250,000. Here we have an export of nearly £11,000,000. A host of lesser articles bring this up to a total of about £21,000,000, which would be subject to duty.

It needs little reflection to realise what a blow this would be to Lancashire with its gigantic Indian trade. There cannot be a doubt that any such penalising of Indian produce would lead to an immense reduction in our export of cotton goods to India, which now exceeds £20,000,000. Finally there is the very serious danger that if the United Kingdom deprived India of the benefits of Free Trade, which she now enjoys, India would be driven into adopting a Protectionist policy herself. She would then become the most formidable competitor, instead of the best customer, of Lancashire, and the whole vast fabric of commerce which has been built up by centuries of British statesmanship, valour, and enterprise would speedily fall to pieces.

I trust you will agree with me in view of all these circumstances, that the Indian question, now brought into startling prominence by Mr. Chamberlain's letter of Nov. 3, is essentially a Lancashire question, and that you will lend your powerful aid in giving it that publicity which is the greatest safeguard against threatening perils.

THE TARIFF QUESTION IN INDIA.

Mr. Romesh C. Dutt addressed a meeting at the South Place Institute, Finsbury, on Nov. 25, on the Tariff Question in India.

He dwelt at length on the fiscal policy of India during the last 138 years, which, he said, had been determined by the interests of British manufacturers at home and not by the interests of Indian industries. With regard to the comparative merits of Protection and of Free Trade for India Mr. Dutt said that the first demand of India was that, whatever might be the principle to be ultimately adopted that principle should be honestly worked in India in the interests of the industries and people of that country. The young mill industry of India required protection for a time just as England protected her own mill industry in the early years of the 19th century and as the Colonies were protecting their rising industries. And England would act with injustice if that protection which was enjoyed by her colonies was denied to India. With regard to the doctrines of retaliation and of preferential duties as affecting India, Mr. Dutt said these methods were proposed to stimulate the exports of Great Britain and her colonies. India did not require them because her exports were already excessive her trade was forced and not natural. India did not want to send out more raw cotton and cotton twist, as she desired to develop her own weaving industry. She did not want any preferences for raw jute or manufactured jute, as she commanded a practical monopoly in that article. A preferential tariff would not help the export of hides; famines and the death of millions of cattle were the unfortunate causes of increase of that export. Of opium she had a practical monopoly, and as it was sent to China and not to Great Britain a preferential tariff would be absurd. Food grains and seeds she was forced to send to the value of £23,000,000. If they went through the entire list of India's exports the absurdity of proposing preferential tariffs would be seen. To force the exports of grain and raw material still further by preferential tariffs would be cruelty to India. India would be more prosperous if she was compelled to export less of her food supply and if she imported less of manufactured articles. Even Sir Harry Fowler judged the economic condition of India by the extent of her foreign trade. Sir Henry Fowler had never been to India; he had not seen poverty of the weavers and artisans consequent on forced imports of manufactured articles, and had not seen the wretchedness of cultivators and labourers consequent on forced exports of food grains. The true policy for India was to reduce the taxes on agriculture and to foster her manufactures. If England dared be just to India they would protect the infant mill industry against English manufactures.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th December.

1. A, B and C Companies will parade on Tuesday the 15th Inst., on the Oval, near Sir Richard Temple's Statue, 8-30 P. M. Dress.-Plain Clothes, With Rifles and Side Arms. Volunteers of other Companies who may wish can attend this parade.

2. There will be Company Drill for D Company at the Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road, at 5, P. M. on Wednesday the 16th Instant, and every Wednesday until further orders. Dress.-plain Clothes, Side Arms to be worn.

3. There will be Company Drill for F Company at St. Mary's College grounds at 8-15, P. M. on Tuesday the 15th Instant. Dress.-Plain Clothes, Side Arms to be worn.

4. It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to 6th February 1904, both days inclusive.

By Order,
P. H. RODGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th December.

1. Orderly Sergeants for this week.
No 1 Coy Sergt G W Murray.
Next for duty Corpl E Perkins.
No 2 Coy Sergt W Ewing.
Next for duty Sergt P Hunter.

2. The following drill will take place this week:—

No 1 Coy (Town Hall Compound.)

Tuesday at 6-30 p.m, and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

No 2 Coy (Nesbit Lane Head quarters).

Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

3. The Electric Engineering (Company will parade at Apollo Bunder to-day (Monday) 14th Instant at 6 p.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for INSTRUCTIONS with the SEARCH LIGHT.

4. No 2 Company will parade at Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday next the 19th instant 4-30 p.m.
Dress—Khaki, Puttiee and Field Service Caps to be worn.
No 1 Coy parade will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loodiana, 3125 tons, Captain S R Hartley, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain F D Lorre, sailed on Saturday for Jedah, with 447 pilgrims as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain D L Nielson, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and four cabin and two deck passengers.

THE steamer Imani, 2704 tons, Captain S C Penberthy, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Barry, 17th November with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itinda, 3361 tons, Captain R England, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 1st December, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Akbar, 1441 tons, Captain G Baldwin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah 2rd November, with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Oxford, 3603 tons, Captain R Halley, will sail to-day for Kartachi, with the same cotton cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Sartorius, Mr Sharpe, Col Stevinson, Mr Hamilton Brown, and Mr J Grant.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Booldana, 2143 tons, Captain F G Cunningham, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs R H Morgan, Mr and Mrs Batchelor and infant, Dr F D Banajee, Mr G Karanjia and 60 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 769 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 10th December, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Jones, Mr Orange, Mr Bartly, Mr Kirkbride, Miss Mullers, Capt and Mrs Dyke, Lieut Anderson, Mr Ladwell, Mrs Towner and Mrs Duke.

THE steamer Akbar Captian G Baldwin which arrived in Harbour on the 12th instant from Aden via Aden reports having encountered between latitude 15 to 16 N and 60 to 63° longitude cyclon disturbance and winds from S E to N W with terrific squalls, and a very hoistero us sea from the 6th to the 8th instant.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S For ..... Comdr Pelham ..... Royal Navy
H M S Hyacinth ..... Capt Hon H L A Hood ..... Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ..... Comdr A J G Pitford ..... R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ..... Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100 .....
Do No 103 .....
Do No 108 .....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 12.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent.
Dantzenland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Africa	1326	Pigott			M & Co
Hanoe	2534	Corran			T M & Co
Fazul Karim	686	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Nankin	2557	Roberts			P & O Co
Pattana	1984	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Orissa	3035	Ery			M M & Co
Kaloria	668	Williams	P Gulf		M M & Co
Ikhona	2383	Willasher			M M & Co
Moshtari	1110	Storey			S & P S N Co
Ula	2526	Stone			M M & Co
Marok	4451	Adams			K N & Co
Westminister Bridge	2126	Chivers			W & A Graham & Co
Pentecular	2910	Cubitt	Aden	10-12	P & O Co
Chindwara	1507	Carey			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Maclean			M M & Co
India	3591	Plommer			M & Co
Kt of the Garter	4294	Billett			K N & Co
Gonjara	1548	Cole			M M & Co
Hanoe	3794	Ferguson			P & O Co
Akbar	1441	Baldwin			H Jeejeebh
Mongolia	4685	Preston			P & O Co
Itinda	3361	England			M M & Co
Imani	2704	Penberthy			K Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Macaulay	1776	Goodwin	Dunkirk	15-12	F W & Co
B	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull via Karachi	15-12	F M & Co
C	Liebenfels	2937	Breiding	H'g via K'chee	18-12	G & Co
D	Northumbria	1961	Stant	Zanzibar	14-12	M M & Co
K	Cromwell	1977	Woodruff	Antwerp	31-12	
M	Malta	3999	Daniel	China	30-12	P & O Co
N	City of Delhi	2885	Elliott	Karachi	15-12	K Nixon & Co
P	Puri	987	Raffin	Goa	N F	Ahmed
Q	Duke of Norfolk	3457	Anderson	Hamburg	16-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra ..... 762 Rickford ..... Karachi ..... 14-12 M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
1	Theodor Willie	2388	Mayerhof			F Muir and Co
3	R Rusattino	3644	Saporiti	Genoa	14-12	F Orcoco
4	Ischia	2784	Maganstni	China	17-12	F R S N Co
5	Pekin	2322	Goldsmith	Kobe	18-12	P & O Co
6	Bengal	2743	Phillips	China	15-12	P & O Co
7	Maria Valerie	2643	Berdorevich	China	18-12	A L S N Co
8	Vienna	2663	White	Hull	19-12	F Muir & Co
9	City of Oxford	3603	Halley	Karachi	14-12	K N & Co
14	Zoroaster	3264	Evan	Hull	16-18	T M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Imani	Penberthy	Barry, Nov 17
12	Itinda	England	Calcutta, Dec 1
	Mongolia	Breston	London, Nov 22
	Dumra	Rickford	Karachi, Dec 10
	Akbar	Baldwin	Jedah, Nov 23
	Dumbea	Schmitz	Marseilles, Nov 27

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Begonia	Rutherford	Karachi
	Pekin	Wheler	London
	Hoseinee	Lorne	Jedah
	Dwarka	Nielson	Karachi
	Booldana	Cunningham	Calcutta
13	Loodiana	Hartley	Calcutta
	Dumbea	Schmitz	Australia

The steamer City of Oxford, Hally, for Karachi, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday;—
Steamer Theodor Wehle, for Amsterdam.
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co, steamer Governor, which left Bombay on Thursday the 3rd inst at 9 a.m. arrived at Suez on Saturday the 12th instant noon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 12.

FOR HULL.

Vienna s—2000 cwt castorseed, 38160 cwt wheat Hall Bros
125 cwt cotton seed G. Balmjee 4,001 cwts cotton seed Killick Nixon and Co
Zoroaster s—1000 cwt cotton seed Tata and Co; 2000 cwt cotton seed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cromwel s—4002 cwt Gingelly seed Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Liebenfels s—365 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 483 bales cotton twaddum and 50,140 cwt linseed Hall Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Macaulay s—400 cwt linseed and 2000 cwt poppyseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORTSAID.

Theodar Willie s—8000 cwt cotton seed Hall Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Theodor Willie s—261.6 cwt linseed Hall Brothers.

FOR GENOA

R Rusattino s—100 bales cotton Hall Brothers; 300 cwt linseed & bleacheck and Co.

FOR NAPLES

A Rubattino s—2.0 bales cotton Grant and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—20 bales cotton Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 284 bales cotton B & N Tatait and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—50 bales twist C Macdonald and Co; 300 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

Maria Valerie s—300 bales twist Tata and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—15 cwt sharkfins M J Joosub hoy and Co. 70 cowrie kismiss Yan Shun & Co. 39 chests opium P and O Co.

Ischia s—50 bales twist Yan Shun and Co; 98 cwt olibanum D Jutoolal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results;—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	5
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	10
C Market, Dhobi Tal

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

FRENCH FOREIGN RELATIONS.

SPEECH BY M. DELCASSE.

Paris, Nov. 23.—In the course of the debate on the Budget for foreign affairs in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, M. Delcasse, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, made an important statement on some of the questions of the day.

With regard to Panama, they had received explicit assurances from the new Government as to the maintenance of existing contracts and protection of French interests.

M. Delcasse added that in these conditions all that remained for them to do was what, as a matter of fact, had already been done by the Government of the United States—namely, to permit the agents of France to enter into relations with all the agents of the new Republic of Panama.

Turning to the Moroccan Question, the Minister began by declaring that in the first place no military expedition had been contemplated by the responsible Government, which was alone in a position to decide upon it. (Here M. Jaures exclaimed, "Tres bien.") If what was taking place in Morocco were to be regarded in a European spirit their intervention might appear justifiable. But Morocco was not like other countries. The authority of the Sultan was more nominal than real, and it was with the means which France had at her disposal on the spot that it was possible to remedy the evil. They were not quite safe from surprises; but the policy of France was to promote the independence of Morocco. The circumstances that France and Morocco had a common frontier of over 300 leagues obliged this country to follow events in the Shereefian Empire with close attention. Morocco had reason to congratulate herself on that fact, which, however, involved an expenditure of men and money for France.

The result of their attitude had been that at the present day nobody any longer denied that the decisive word in Moroccan affairs belonged to France. It was felt that their policy was straightforward and loyal, and that they did not wish to infringe upon the interest of anyone.

MACEDONIA.

As to Macedonia he said:—

It had been recognised by the European Powers that Austria and Russia if only in consequence of their geographical situation, were capable of drawing up a programme which, moreover ought only to be considered as a first stage "comme une etape". They should therefore endeavour to support those two Powers. They had been asked whether control exercised by six would not be more efficacious than that exercised by two. The French Government did not think so.

SIAM.

M. Delcasse said that in Siam he had desired to try a policy based upon mutual confidence. It was on that condition that the Convention of October 1902 could be applied. The Siamese Government had an opportunity of showing that it was imbued by the spirit of that Convention. Contrary to its assurances it had failed to seize that opportunity, and France was consequently obliged to seek in a supplementary agreement the guarantees that she required. Meanwhile the stipulations of previous treaties remained in force and ought to be scrupulously observed.

ANGLO-FRENCH ARBITRATION.

Referring to the arbitration agreement with England in which he had taken the initiative M. Delcasse said it was all that it could and ought to be. He added:—

Its value would not be of an exclusively moral character. People would speedily reject the idea of arbitration agreements if they saw the interests and the sentiments which constituted their basis and their honour submitted to the judgment of others. But such questions rarely arose, while incidents frequently occurred which although in themselves of secondary importance, assumed formidable proportions through being incorrectly represented by excited agents and garbled by biassed telegraphs. The efforts of diplomacy were often paralysed by the overstimulated "amour propre" of public opinion. Arbitration overcame that obstacle.

That was the progress which had been effected. They had reason to congratulate themselves on the change which had rendered possible the signature of that treaty. France and England had strong ground is for maintaining friendly relations, and there was a clear consciousness that they would be mutually enfeebled by a conflict. Consequently a feeling was manifested on both sides that those superior considerations should govern the discussion of all important questions at issue between them either now or in the future. Equally decisive reasons determined the "rapprochement" happily effected with Italy. It was those two events which the Emperor of Russia recently hailed with satisfaction.

He concluded by saying that not the least important result of the debate would be to have manifested the opinion of the representatives of the country upon the Franco-Russian alliance to which each of the allied Powers contributed capital elements of influence and from which they had acquired and would acquire equivalent benefits. Repeated manifestations had proved that France had resumed her rank in the world. In conclusion the Minister for Foreign Affairs returned his thanks to the Chamber for its constant support.

Paris, Nov. 25.—The "Petit Parisien" perhaps the most widely circulated and one of the best-informed of the genuinely Republican journals of France, to-day publishes an interesting article on two points in M. Delcasse's recent statement in Parliament, which it says deserve special attention. These are the references made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Siam and Morocco, both countries which adjoin French territory and whose destinies are intimately associated with the fortunes of French colonies. In the opinion of the "Petit Parisien" the complete approval of the Minister's intentions manifested by the Chamber of Deputies gives M. Delcasse all the support possible for their realisation. There can be no doubt, either in Asia or in Africa, that he has expressed the views and formulated the determination of France. The "Petit Parisien" goes on to say:—

If the fresh negotiations with Siam do not result in an understanding all that remains to be done is to maintain the existing treaty while taking measures to ensure its strict observance, which has been frequently eluded. . . . The King of Siam is not ignorant of the fact that he has nothing to expect from English interference, which has been precluded by the arrangement come to between the Cabinets of Paris and London. By that agreement the valley of the Me-nam has been protected from conquest, but both the English and ourselves have retained perfect liberty of action, the one in the East and the other in the West. It will, therefore, be an easy matter for us to make the feeble Government at Bangkok feel our power "faire sentir la pointe de notre epee". In case we should be driven to adopt that course in order to maintain the [illegible] of the French name in the Far East, [illegible] prestige

ANGLO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

Reuter's Agency learns that a [illegible] place at Windsor Castle on [illegible] long conference took between Signor Tittoni, [illegible] Affairs, and the Marquis [illegible] of State for Foreign [illegible] Ambassador in [illegible] afterwards [illegible] Edward [illegible] Reuter's [illegible] on every question of foreign policy a perfect accord has been reached between the two Governments.

The London correspondent of the "Tribuna" states that he has been "informed and authorised to say" that at the same conference it was determined to draw up a treaty of arbitration between England and Italy on the same lines as the recent Anglo-French Treaty of Arbitration but upon a wider basis. This statement, however, is not confirmed.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

REFORM SCHEME ACCEPTED.

Constantinople, Nov. 25 (Reuter).—At midday to-day the Russian and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors received a written communication from the Sublime Porte, notifying them that the Porte assents in principle to all the nine points of the Austro-Russian reform scheme for Macedonia, presented on Oct. 22 last. The acceptance is, however, qualified with the reservation that in the application of the reform scheme everything of a nature calculated to humiliate Turkey shall be avoided.

The Porte's reply has produced a good impression in diplomatic circles here.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Pall Mall, 27th November, 1903.

War Office, Pall Mall, 2nd Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel James E. Dewar, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on half-pay. Dated 20th November, 1903.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel How D. Fanshawe to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J. E. Dewar. Dated 20th November, 1903.

Lieutenant Trevor M. Hill is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 24th November, 1903.

Lieutenant Cuthbert Brenan Long from 3rd Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H. B. N. S. Burlton, resigned. Dated 28th November 1903.

4th Dragoon Guards Captain Augustus G. A. Jerrard retires on retired pay to serve in the Militia under the conditions of Article 509, Royal Warrant 24th October, 1900. Dated 28th November, 1903.

Gentleman Cadet Augustine Henry Brooke, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant C. A. Holford deceased. Dated 28th November 1903.

3rd Hussars, Lieutenant Bernard Croft, from 4th Battalion, The Bedfordshire Regiment, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 28th November 1903.

5th Lancers Captain James B. Jardine D. S. O., is seconded whilst attached to the Japanese Army. Dated 12th September 1903.

Supernumerary Captain Alexander V. L. Wood D.S.O. to be Captain, vice J. B. Jardine, D. S. O., Dated 12th September 1903.

Lieutenant John H. Anketell-Jones resigns his Commission. Dated 28th November, 1903.

9th Lancers Captain Geoffrey H. J. S. Smyth D.S.O. is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Dated 27th October, 1903.

15th Hussars Lieutenant Oswald B. Walker, to be Captain vice L. E. Kennard, promoted. Dated 10th October, 1903.

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY (IN SOUTH AFRICA).

Unattached Captain S. W. Taylor relinquishes his Commission and is granted the honorary rank of Captain in the Army with permission to wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 24th November, 1903.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant Jasper K. G. Magear, resigns his Commission. Dated 28th November 1903.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant 24th October, 1900:—

Bertram R. W. Boer, on the Seconded List. Dated 3rd November, 1903.

Edward H. Arkwright. Dated 7th November 1903.

Henry H. S. Vaughan. Dated 7th November, 1903.

George M. A. Gregory. Dated 21st November 1903.

Sergeant-Major Samuel Jarvis to be Riding-Master with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Major R. Simpson deceased. Dated 28th November 1903.

Royal Garrison Artillery. The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains to be Captains:—

Cecil S. Taylor, vice Brevet Major R. B. Riddell, appointed Adjutant. Dated 16th November 1903.

Arthur C. S. W. Simpson, vice M. D. Bell, resigned. Dated 19th November, 1903.

The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Cecil J. L. Allanson is cancelled at his own request. Dated 8th February 1902.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Gentlemen Cadet Guy Temple Montacute Nevill, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant Arthur G. Lord Falconer, resigned. Dated 28th November, 1903.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment): Second Lieutenant C. G. T. Wigan to be Lieutenant, vice E. H. Lancaster transferred to the Indian Army. Dated 31st May 1903.

Second Lieutenant E. W. Maude, to be Lieutenant, vice C. F. Watson D.S.O. promoted. Dated 7th July, 1903.

Gentleman Cadet Martin Victor Foy, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 28th November, 1903.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Sergeant-Major Henry Edward Featherstone, to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Captain H. C. Cumber, retired. Dated 28th November, 1903.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Quartermaster Sergeant William Anlon, to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Major G. Rance, retired. Dated 28th November, 1903.

The Norfolk Regiment, Second Lieutenant E. A. Dunn, to be Lieutenant, vice C. R. T. Annesley, seconded. Dated 15th July, 1903.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major Allen H. Wilkinson, to be Adjutant, vice Brevet Major H. I. Croker, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 25th November, 1903.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Lieutenant George A. Elliot, to be Captain, vice E. H. E. Daniell, D.S.O., seconded. Dated 14th August, 1903.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant E. H. Kennedick is antedated to 14th August, 1903, vice G. A. Elliot, Second Lieutenant K. B. S. Dunlop is seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 2nd October, 1903.

Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment) Captain Matthew R. Liddon is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 28th November 1903.

The Lancashire Fusiliers Captain Robert C. Dunn is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 24th November, 1903.

The Royal Inniskilling Supernumerary Captain Edward J. Buckley to be Captain vice R. W. H. Mitchell, appointed Adjutant 3rd Battalion. Dated 4th September 1903.

The East Surrey Regiment Lieutenant the Honorable Cuthbert James to be Captain, vice H. D. Smalley, seconded. Dated 27th May 1903.

Gentleman Cadet Robert Colins Campbell, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 28th November 1903.

The Royal Sussex Regiment. The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 28th November, 1903.

Charles Alfred Montanaro P[illegible]

Basil Steward Lockhart [illegible]aske.

The Hampshire Re[illegible]

Williams D.S.O., [illegible]quenes. Captain Weir de L. Dated 3rd Septe[illegible] seconded for service on the Staff

The Prin[illegible]nber, 1903.

[illegible]shire [illegible] of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment). Gentlemen Cadet Cecil Stephen [illegible]old Martin, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 28th November 1903.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) Lieutenant Bernard W. Paul resigns his Commission. Dated 28th November, 1903.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Gentleman Cadet George Maitland Reynell, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 28th November, 1903.

The Northamtonshire Regiment, Lieutenant Claude D. Disney Roebuck to be Captain, vice P. C. B. Skinner, seconded. Dated 9th June 1903.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment). Second Lieutenant C. W. Hemp to be Lieutenant, vice D. A. McDonnell, resigned. Dated 11th November, 1903.

Gentleman Cadet James Napier Simonds, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 28th November, 1903.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Supernumerary Lieutenant Reginald J. T. Hildyard to be Lieutenant, vice P. S. Hall, resigned. Dated 22nd November, 1903.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Captain Charles A. L. Yate is seconded whilst attached to the Japanese Army. Dated 19th September, 1903.

The Manchester Regiment, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. Stapislaus Bullin, from Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), to be Major, to complete establishment. Dated 28th November, 1903.

The Highland Light Infantry Captain Alexander F. Evans-Lombe to be Major, vice E. A. C. Garland, D.S.O., promoted. Dated 4th November, 1903.

Second Lieutenant J. D. Blyth is placed on the Retired List. Dated 28th November, 1903.

The Connaught Rangers, Second Lieutenant A. E. L. Oewen to be Lieutenant, vice M. H. C. De C. De B. Wickham, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-herlth. Dated 7th November, 1903.

Gentleman Cadet Alfred William Peter Talbot Whyte, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 28th November, 1903.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) Captain Patrick McCausland resigns his Commission. Dated 28th November 1903.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant H. Little resigns his Commission. Dated 28th November 1903.

Sergeant-Major Louis Holloway to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant vice Honorary Lieutenant H. Little. Dated 28th November 1903.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own) Captain Cecil J. H. Spense retires on retired pay, to serve in the Imperial Yeomanry, under the previous of the Royal Warrant 30th May, 1901. Dated 28th November 1903.

The Royal Garrison Regiment, Captain James W. B. Silverthorne, retired pay (Major Reserve of Riccrs), resigns his appointment. Date 28th November, 1903.

INDIA AND THIBET.

Reuter's Agency issued a semi-official statement explanatory of the prospective advance of a military expedition to support the British Mission which has for some time been awaiting the expected arrival of Chinese-Thibetan delegates at Khambajong. This which follows details already set forth in the Indian Press, has been published generally in the home papers.

The International Arbitration and Peace Association wrote to Mr. Brodrick on Nov. 11, expressing surprise that no authorised explanation had been given to the public as to the reason for the advance of the British mission into Thibet.

The India Office replied that information as to the negotiations now in progress between Great Britain on the one hand and China and Thibet on the other would be found in the answer given in the House of Commons on Aug. 6 by Lord George Hamilton in reply to questions on the subject and added that Mr. Brodrick was of opinion that it would be contrary to the public interest at the present stage of the negotiations to make any further statement. The association has now requested that the despatch authorising the advance be published. The India office has the request under consideration.

The statement made by Lord George Hamilton above referred to appeared in the Indian parliamentary report of the Overland Mail on Aug. 7, as follows:—

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, with regard to the Commission nominated by the Indian Government to proceed into Thibetan territory for the purpose of pressing British traders' wares he will state upon what date the Commission was appointed, and the number and quality of the military escort in attendance upon or following the Commissioners; whether he can give any explanation of the action taken by the Chinese authorities either at Pekin or in Thibet, with reference to the objects of this Commission; and whether he will communicate to Parliament the text of the instructions issued to the Commissioners.

Mr. Roberts further asked: Whether any change has taken place in the frontier relations between India and Thibet; and whether he can make a statement as to Thibetan affairs.

Lord G. Hamilton: No change has taken place in the frontier relations between India and Thibet, which are governed by the convention between Great Britain and China of 1890, and by the regulations of 1893, drawn up and signed by British and Chinese Commissioners, to give effect to the convention. The convention and the regulations have been published as a Parliamentary Return (C. 7312 of 1894). As to the action taken by the Chinese authorities I stated, in reply to a question by the hon. member for Ross and Cromarty on the 13th inst., that a proposal was made last year by the Chinese Government for the despatch of the Chinese commissioner to discuss on the spot certain questions relating to the frontier and to trade. These questions relate to grazing disputes on the northern frontier between Sikkim and Thibet and to the observance of that frontier as laid down under the convention and also to difficulties concerning the conduct of trade between Thibet and India under the regulations. The Chinese Imperial Resident at Lhasa who has been corresponding on behalf of the Chinese Government with the Government of India on the subject of the negotiations was informed by the Viceroy of India on June 3 last, under instructions from His Majesty's Government, that Col. Younghusband, C.I.E. has been appointed British Commissioner and that he would proceed accompanied by Mr. White, political officer Sikkim as Joint Commissioner, to meet the Chinese and Thibetan representatives at Khambagong, the nearest inhabited place on the Thibet on side to that portion of the frontier between Sikkim and Thibet at which grazing disputes had arisen. Col. Younghusband's escort consists of 200 men of a native infantry regiment. A reserve of 300 men is stationed at Tangu in Sikkim. It would be contrary to the public interest at this stage of the negotiations to make any further statement, or to lay on the table the instructions to the British Commissioner.

RUSSIA'S POSITION.

The following telegrams have been published in London:—

Berlin, Nov. 17. "Times."—The St. Petersburg correspondence of the "Cologne Gazette" is occupied with the policy of the Indian Government with regard to Thibet, and it reproduces Russian views on this subject. The representative of the Rhenish organ has been informed that a mixed commission consisting of Anglo-Indian, Chinese, and Thibetan officials is in session at Khamba, with the object of regulating frontier questions and securing the fulfilment of the guarantees which the Government of Thibet had given with regard to the promotion of commerce between the two countries. It would appear that in St. Petersburg the military escort of the British members of the commission is not regarded as excessive. In the Russian view it is impossible that "England or the Anglo-Indian Government should succeed in penetrating into the land of the Dalai Lama in establishing itself there, or in opening permanent commercial relations," especially since "all the efforts which Russia has made in this direction . . . have hitherto completely failed."

St. Petersburg, Nov. 18 (Dalziel).—The British expedition to Thibet has aroused considerable public attention here. The Vedomosti says that unless the interested Powers intervene in time, Great Britain, whose troops are now descending towards the valley of the Chumbi, will not scruple to push forward sufficiently to strengthen her position in Central Asia and at the same time weaken Russia's influence in Thibet.

Another writer remarks that two Russian expeditions have been sent to Thibet this year, but [illegible] purely commercial objects. The [illegible]h of them [illegible] by M. Witte, then Minister of [illegible] first, despatched Professor Grum-Grischmailo at its [illegible]. Finance, with Russia only a few weeks ago, [illegible] head, returned to [illegible] no result of any import[illegible]ving attained practically left under the leader[illegible]ance. The second expedition, Military Headquarters [illegible]ship of Col. Pojoff of the [illegible] are yet unknown, [illegible]aff, and its results, if any, [illegible]

St. Petersburg, [illegible] interest is displ[illegible]ov. 20 "Daily Telegraph."—Keen [illegible] the British [illegible]yed in Government circles here in the Indian [illegible]pedition to Thibet. It is assumed that Chumbi [illegible] Government is determined to occupy the [illegible] valley, which commands the entire country, [illegible] generally to strengthen its position in the Middle East while Russia's attention is absorbed by Manchuria and Corea. This move on Lord Curzon's part was foreseen by the Russian Foreign Office twelve months ago, and certain precautionary measures were adopted which may lose their efficacy now Russo-Chinese relations are the reverse of friendly. For the secret convention between Russia and China, which was announced by the Frankfurter Zeitung last year provides for the joint action of those two States against any third Power which many endanger the independence or disture the peace of Thibet.

Several Russian subjects, some of whom are Buriats, keep in close touch with the Thibetan and Mongolian Lamas, and through these exert considerable influence over the population in determing its attitude towards foreigners. The most active and influential of all is Dr. Badmaieff, who obtained an audience some time ago of the Dalai Lama himself and induced him to despatch a deputation to Czar. The main object of these political go-betweens is to discourage British relations with the people without provoking actual hostilities which at the present international conjucture would prove extremely embarrasing. Hence endeavours will be made to calm the martial ardour of the Dalai Lama's subjects, persuade them to accord an official reception to the British mission and avoid everything which might precipitate hostilities or serve as a pretext to the Indian Government for obtaining a permanent footing in the country which is regarded as virtually under Russian portection.

Coologne, Nov. 21 (Reuter).—The Kolnische Zeitung publishes the following despatch from St. Petersburg:—

"A report has been received from Pekin, according to which it has come to the knowledge of the Chinese Government that a secret treaty has been concluded between Russia and the Dalai Lama. The report adds that the Chinese Government is very much disturbed at this news, and has recalled its accredited representative from Lhassa to Pekin."

INDIAN SECTION OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

THE opening meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts was to be held on December 10, the subject of the paper being "India's Place in an Imperial Federation," and the author Mr. J. M. Maclean, formerly member for Cardiff. Sir Edward A. Sassoon, M.P. was to preside, and an interesting discussion was anticipated. The other papers to be read during the ensuing session are as follows:—"The Presidency of Bombay" by Sir William Lee-Warner; "Our Commercial Relations with Afghanistany" by Sir Thomas H. Holdich; "The Economic and Industrial Progress and Condition of India," by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, C.I.E.; "Indian Factories" by Mr. Frederick Grover, A. M. I. C. E., M. I. M. E.; "British Grown Tea," by Mr. A. G. Stanton; and 'China Grass: its Past, Present and Future" by Mr. Frank Birdwood. Lord Harris and Sir Richard Temple have been appointed members of the Committee, and Sir William Lee Warner has succeeded Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley as Chairman.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 21,44,000 for the termination of the Nilgiri railway from Coonoor to Ootacamund, a distance of 11¼ miles. Sanction has also been given to the East Indian Railway to construct a broad gauge line about 49½ miles long, from Undel to Saiathia.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

VOICES FROM THE CABINET.

MR. RITCHIE'S explanation as to what preceded his public utterances affecting his resignation, accords, of course, with what to-day in the general practice. There is no written law governing the code of etiquette by which the King and his Ministers are bound, but the unwritten law is inviolable. It was not ever thus. During the latter part of the reigns of the Georges and of William IV. the utmost freedom prevailed between the Sovereign and his Ministers, and abundant evidence exists in works relating to the time to show that what passed in the Cabinet, and in audience of the King, was in every gossip's mouth. They had not the courage to tell George IV. that he was acting dishonestly in appropriating to his personal use the Crown property of which his father had had the use, and in seizing upon that which he knew to have been expressly designed by his father for the future William IV. Yet in matters of State the days were such that a Minister could say to his Sovereign, on taking down Bills to Windsor for the Royal Assent, "It's no d—l use my reading them to you; you won't understand them. You'd better sign the lot."

OTHER TIMES, OTHER MANNERS.

It was Mr. Bright who said: "The Crown, so popular throughout the country, and so important in our system has long ago given up its absolute right of veto." But it was not so long previously as we count history that the stubbornness of a King had cost us the American Colonies. In spite of the greater power of the Crown, however, there was one in Lady Georgina Bathurst who had the temerity to tell the Duke of Cumberland then a more possible successor to the throne "not to be factitio but to go back to Germany." And in spite too of the apparent omnipotence of the Sovereign which betrayed itself in the countermanding of an order of the Duke of Wellington sending to the suppression of trouble in the Colonies a particular regiment quartered at Windsor and in anger and violences which not a little alarmed the King's advisers. It was true as they sang at the time, adopting lines of Massinger:—

. . . These are Cabinet Councils,
And not to be communicated but
To such as are his own and sure. Alas!
We fill up empty places and in public
Are taught to give our suffrages to that
Which was before determined.

If a Minister did fall, he sometimes made it uncomfortable for his King, as did Bute, who sprang himself upon George III. and nearly frightened the life out of that monarch, for having "abandoned and neglected him."

ONE MAN'S POWER.

In the present state of politics it is interesting to note an instance of one man having carried the King and Cabinet with him. To Canning's proposal for the recognition by England of the South American Republics, the King and all the rest of the Cabinet, save Lord Liverpool, were resolutely opposed. Canning declared that if the King did not take care he would not let him see the Ambassadors save in his (Canning's) presence; and with Liverpool tendered his resignation. Thereupon the other Ministers, regarding Canning as indispensable threatened the King that unless the course they had hitherto opposed were adopted, they would all resign. It was a remarkable one-man triumph. Canning wrote the most admirable compositions for the consideration of the Cabinet. His would submit to their being mercilessly cut about and mutilated by his confreres but if one of them ventured to controvert one of his spoken arguments, he was provoked to such ungovernable rage that even the Duke of Wellington was silent before him.

KINGS' HUMOUR.

There was never any secret about the stupid prejudice of William the Fourth against Wellington. The King believed that he had been set aside from the command of a military expedition in order that the then Sir Arthur Wellesley might have it. He remembered it, and slandered the Duke, and denied him credit for Waterloo. One day at a review William, noticing a private who was distinguished by a particularly prominent nose slid behind the Duke, motioned to the soldier, drawing attention to the resemblance between the man's nasal organ and that of the Duke. The latter, we are told, was deeply chagrined at this public display of levity, and bad manners. But he had had an experience of kingly humour from George IV.

"THE FIRST GENTLEMAN."

"Arthur, the Cabinet is defunct," he said, as he lay in bed in what the Duke described as a very dirty silk jacket. Then the "first gentleman in Europe" went on to give his visitor an imitation of the manner in which the various Ministers had resigned, their actions their voices, all hideously burlesqued. It was soon the talk of the Town. Nine years later Queen Victoria ascended the throne, and from that time the great change for the better dates. The mutual respect between Sovereign and Ministers was never so high [illegible] 1837 onwards. "I am a shy beast, and like to keep in my burrow," Lord Tennyson wrote to the late Duke of Argyll, when he was for the first time to visit Queen Victoria: "Two questions arise. What sort of salutation to make on entering a private room? and whether to retreat backward or sidle out as I may?"

THE POOR MAN'S INVESTMENT.

The Strange story telling of the number of persons insured by a woman in one of the Lancashire towns is startling, but not without parallel. A case one remembers was that in which not one person insured many others, but where the many insured one. Upon the life of a drunken wasterel there were scores of policies. The man insured would permit anyone to have a policy on his life, upon the prospective beneficiaires awarding him a sufficient sum down. The man was a sporting investment for the collier and the ironworker who backed the man's dissolute habits to kill him sufficiently soon to justify the bonus and premiums the policy-holder paid. There were therefore in that town, scores of people who would benefit by the man's death. It was said at the inquest which followed his death that some one had "settled" his beer, which is Lancashire's way of saying that he was poisoned. Those who are familiar with the industrial life of Lancashire and are aware of the terrible mortality among infants will not need to be reminded that as hard things are said by opponents of the system concerning child-life assurance in the north.

WHOLESALE BABY-FARMING.

Lancashire is the home of baby-farming. It is to be hoped that it is only a coincidence that the insurance agent there is so pushful in getting parents to take out policies on their children's lives. Surely Metropolitan London is a little likely as any place to be conducive to longevity, yet there is not a large town in Lancashire whose death rate does not exceed that of the Metropolis. Blackburn 19.5 per 1,000, Bolton 18.2, Burnley 19, Liverpool 22.3, Oldham 19.6, Preston 21, Warrington 19.4, Wigan 24.4—these are some of the figures by which the County Palatine's bill of health is judged. The bulk of the deaths are those of infants. The secret lies in this fact: In the cotton-manufacturing towns all the women and girls of the working classes toil at the mill from six o'clock in the morning until about the same hour in the evening. Their infants are collected in the early morning and carried to a sort of depot where one old woman will have them in charge the whole day until the infantile congregation is distributed at night. Amongst the parents of these poor little unwanteds the insurance agent does an enormous business. The sum insured is not merely sufficient to bury the child. A heartless parent, by the death of his or her child, is not simply relieved of the burden of its maintenance; after payment of the funeral expenses there remains a sufficient sum for "swell" mourning and a rare funeral feast.

POLICIES AND POISONS.

It is no new thing to hear of persons being done to death in order that another may reap the sum for which they are insured. Palmer, the Rugeley ruffian, showed the possibilities in this direction. Having first but to death a betting man who had a considerable sum in his possession, and to whom he already owed money, Palmer got rid of his mother-in-law, and next his wife. The latter was insured for £13,000. This sum did not satisfy the rapacity of the villain, so he insured his brother for a similar sum. The brother followed the other victims, but here the insurance companies suspected a crime, apparently, for they refused to pay the amount. There followed the murder of another wealthy racing man, who was done to death after a thrilling fight to escape the effects of the strychnine with which Palmer was dosing him. Only one offence was gone into at the trial, but there is not a doubt that Palmer had murdered some fourteen or fifteen people, most of whom were insured.

ASTHETIC VILLAINY.

A less remembered, but even more notable case was that of one of the members of the circle of which Lamb, Hazlitt, Macready, Wilkie and De Quincey were the most but not only famous figures. This was Thomas Griffiths Wainewright, ex-soldier, critic, essayist, dilettante. His crimes were similar to those of Palmer. He first poisoned an uncle whose heir he was, next disposed of his mother-in-law, and then, having insured "buxom, handsome" Helen Abercrombie, his sister-in-law, for £18,000, poisoned her. The insurance companies declined to pay. He had had no insurable interest, they said. He went to France, and there carried on his old plan, but being desperately in need of money, returned to sue the insurance societies for the money which he said they owed him. He was at once arrested and transported for life. Readers of Dickens, in "Hunted Down," of Lord Lytton, in "Lucretia," of De Quincey and other writers of the period, may come across pictures of this cultured scoundrel.

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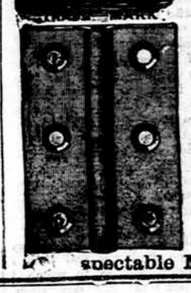

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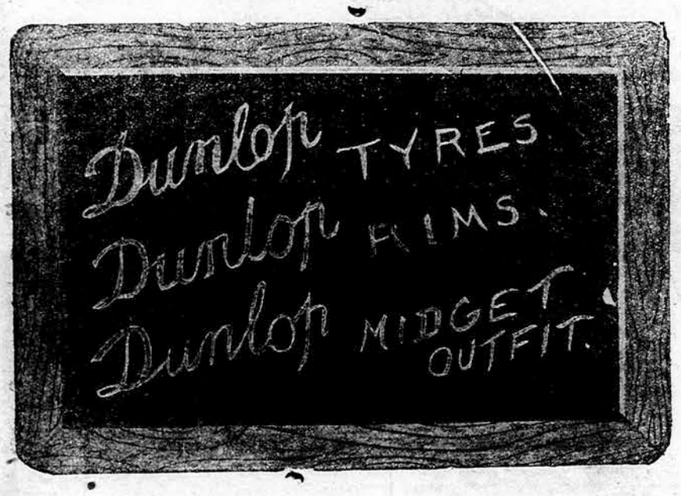

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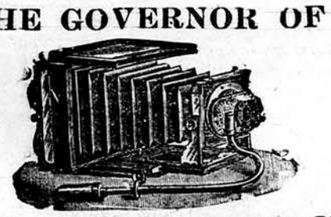

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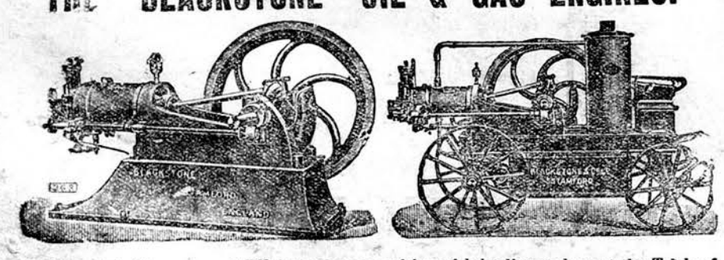

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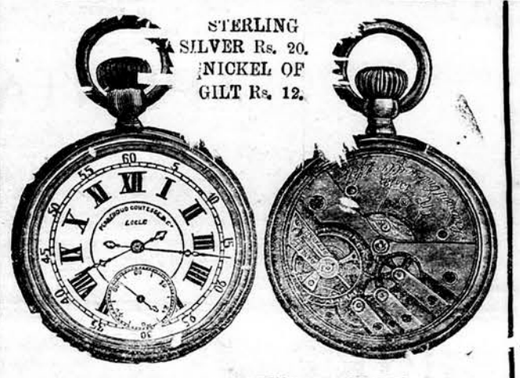

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This watch as the name implies has no only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement; this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistant to the accurate time keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

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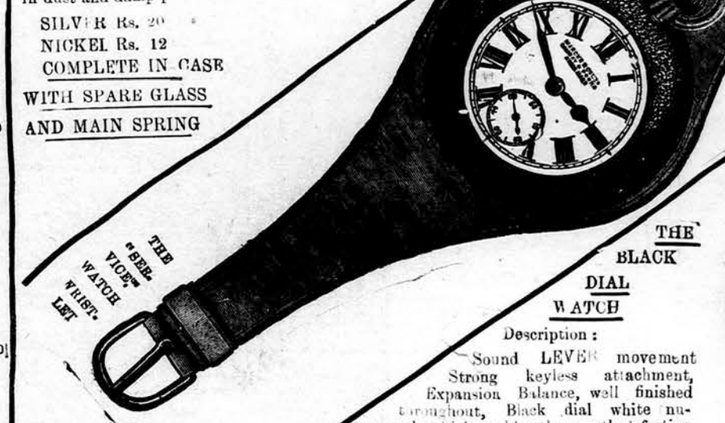

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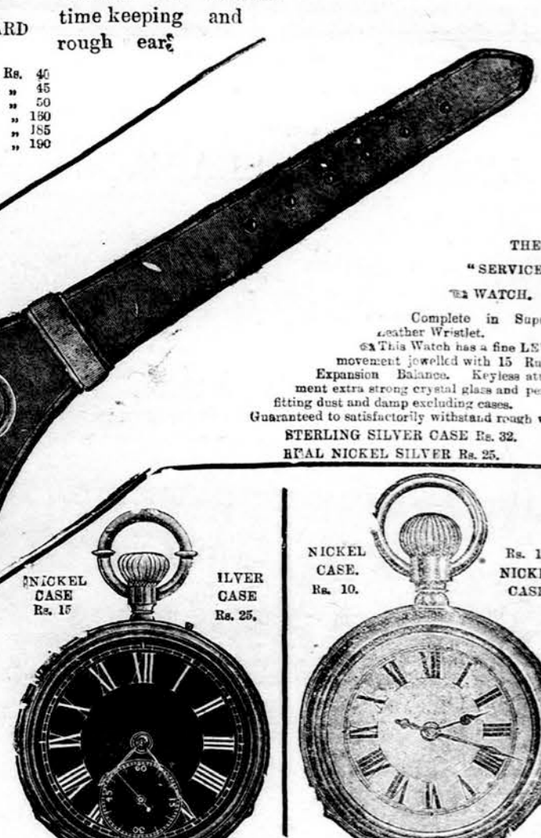

THE "SERVICE" WATCH.

Complete in Superior Leather Wristlet.
This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.
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THE BLACK DIAL WATCH

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Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

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Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

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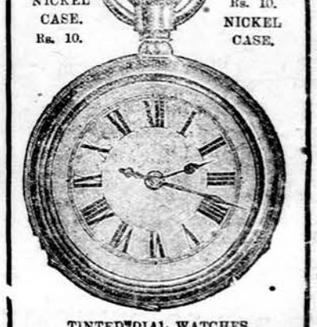

NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.

Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.

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Sound ¼ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted, Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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